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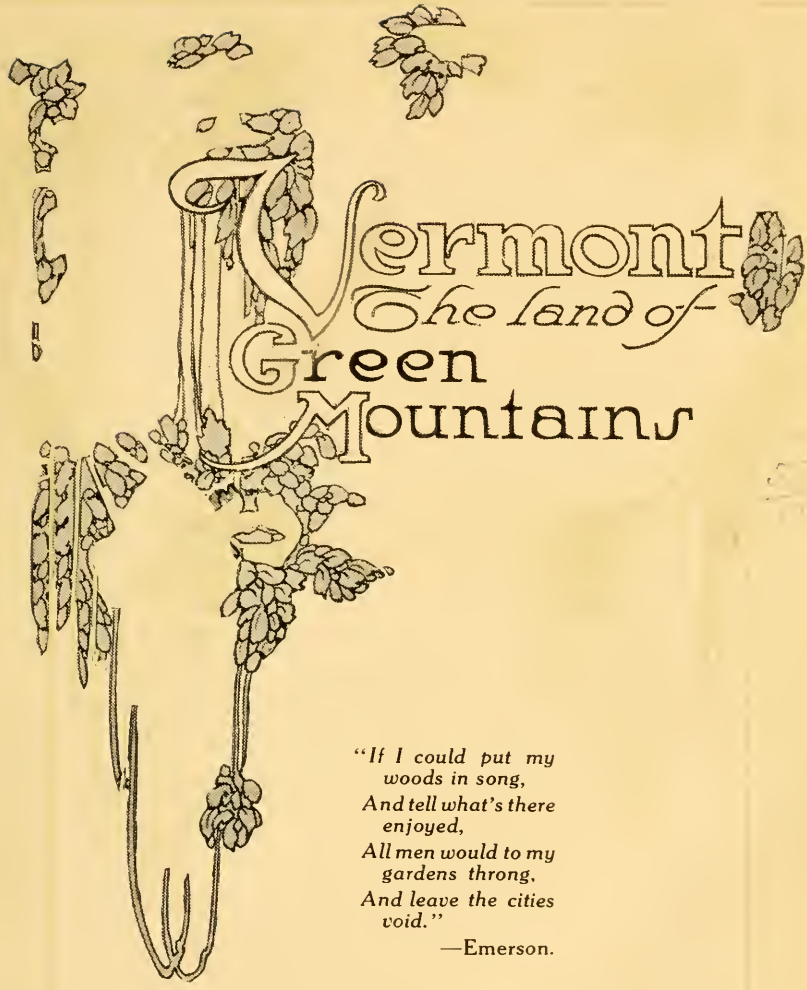
VERMONT
the land of GREEN MOUNTAINS



"If I could put my woods in song,
And tell what's there enjoyed,
All men would to my gardens throng,
And leave the cities void."

—Emerson.

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LONG, long ago, so long ago that nobody knows just when or where it was given, the name Green mountains was bestowed upon the mountain range that extends through the State of Vermont from its southern to its northern border. The most that is known concerning the origin of this name is that it was given by the French, the first Europeans to visit this region. If Samuel Champlain, the discoverer of these mountains, gave them a name, he did not record that fact in his journals, which were kept with much care.

It is more probable that some French soldier sailing southward over Lake Champlain on a warlike expedition into the Mohawk country, or some pious Jesuit priest traveling by canoe toward the Indian encampments, in the hope of converting the aborigines to the Christian faith, gazed with admiration on the nearer hills and the more distant peaks, and gave to them the natural and appropriate name, the Green mountains. We use the English phrase for the mountains, but the French term is preserved in the name of the State, Vermont—Verd Mont—thanks to Dr. Thomas Young of Philadelphia, at whose suggestion the name was given.

And they are the green mountains in very truth, with the verdure of meadow and pasture land on their lower slopes, and the verdure of deciduous trees and evergreen forests on their higher slopes and summits. This mountain barrier, taking toll of the moisture-laden clouds that pass over its summits from the ocean, keeps this highland region well watered and its verdure fresh and beautiful.

The Green mountains—how much this name suggests to the weary toiler in the noisy, grimy city! The very name comes to the hot and stifling atmosphere of a great metropolis with an alluring sound. It suggests the green that means the abundant bounty and varied charm of nature; the green of upland meadows, the green of the forests, stretching far away over the slopes of the everlasting hills; the green that denotes life and promotes life and health. It suggests beautiful drives through shaded ways, beside which mountain streams go laughing and singing down to the valleys, over moss-covered rocks and shining pebbles, here becoming a cascade wreathed with mist, there an angry torrent, then spreading out into a wide and placid basin between green meadows. It suggests a profusion of living springs of pure water gushing from

the mountain side; cool and refreshing breezes; the glint of sunshine through a canopy of forest leaves; a fragrant carpet of pine needles on which one may lie and listen to the music of the wind in the treetops; the sweet and healing odors of balsam and cedar and other wholesome evergreens; a wealth of ferns; a profusion of wild flowers and the singing of birds.

It means quiet and restfulness and peace, away from that roar and rush of the city which shatter the nerves and shorten the days of a multitude of our people, away from the artificialities of life, back to the soothing, healing cal mof the mountains, that stand for serenity and dignity and nobility and the things that are unchangeable and eternal. There is no better place in all the world for the tired brain and the weary body to find rest than in the Green mountains, where the silence is grateful to the ear, where the odors of the woodland are refreshing, and where the eye may delight itself with the far-stretching,forest verdure that clothes the mountain slopes as with a garment, with the golden glories of the sunrise and the sunset, with the purple lights upon the hills, with the ever-changing cloud effects, and with noble and extensive prospects of lofty mountain peaks, of lakes and rivers, of fields and forests, spread out like a great map painted in living colors by the Master Artist.

The Hebrew Psalmist voiced the wisdom of unnumbered centuries when he said: "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help." The help of the hills is recognized everywhere. These mountains stand in the thought of men for health of body and soul, for sturdy virtues of character, for independence of tyranny and hatred of sham, for the qualities of mind and heart that keep a nation clean and strong and true. The help of the hills may be obtained in an abundant measure in the Green mountains of Vermont.

An examination of the map will show that the Green mountain system resembles somewhat the capital letter Y. From the Massachusetts border the range extends northward through the center of the State. Rather more than half way to the Canadian boundary it forks, the main range continuing north nearly in a direct line, while another ridge extends in a northeasterly direction. West of and parallel with the Green mountains, the Taconic range extends from the Massachusetts border as far north as Brandon.

Lake Champlain forms considerably more than half the western boundary of the State, while the Connecticut river constitutes the entire eastern boundary. The watershed of Lake Champlain includes more than half the State. It comprises all the western half of Vermont as far south as the northern towns of Bennington county, one of the southernmost counties. It is a noteworthy geological fact that three of the four largest rivers of Vermont, the Missisquoi, the Lamoille and the Winooski, have broken through

the first barrier or west range of the Green mountains and empty into Lake Champlain, draining the greater part of the region lying between the forks of the Y of this mountain system. A few streams in the extreme southern part of the State flow into New York and Massachusetts and a few in the northern part find their outlet in Canada.

Vermont is surpassingly rich in lakes and ponds and streams. A recent compilation showed 330 lakes and ponds in the State, considerably more than one for each of the 246 townships and cities. Lake Champlain, 118 miles long, from ten to twelve miles wide in its widest part, is too well known to require an extended description. With the exception of the Great Lakes and Lake Okechobee in Florida, which is more marsh than lake, it is the largest body of fresh water in the United States. It contains an island county in its northern waters. Situated between the Green mountains and the Adirondacks it unites the charms of a great body of water with the attractions of the hill country. Lake Champlain is navigated by an excellent line of steamboats, which as long ago as 1842, when Charles Dickens wrote his "American Notes," was so good that it was one of the few things the distinguished English author found worthy of praise in this country. This service has continued to improve and its boats are among the best to be found in the country. Yachting, motor boating and canoeing are popular pastimes.

On the northern border is Lake Memphremagog, lying partly in Canada, which is one of the largest and most beautiful of eastern lakes. It is provided with a fine steamboat service and attracts many visitors. Not far away is Lake Willoughby, likened often to the Swiss lakes, guarded by two frowning mountains and rightly considered one of the most picturesque of American lakes. Lake Morey, Lake Caspian, Lake St. Catherine, Lake Bomoseen, and many others, are of considerable size, while a vast number of charming ponds in mountain settings, a constant delight to the visitor, are scattered throughout the State.

Vermont is literally a land of "little rivers." From the upper reaches of the Green mountains flow not only the State's larger rivers but a multitude of small streams and brooks, while many others rise in the foothills. Robert Louis Stevenson has said: "There is no music like a little river's. It plays the same tune (and that's the favorite) over and over again, and yet does not weary like men fiddlers. It takes the mind out of doors; and though we should be grateful for good houses there is after all no house like God's out of doors. And lastly, sir, it quiets a man down like saying his prayers." Henry Van Dyke, who has sung the praises of "Little Rivers" in such an alluring fashion, says: "I will set my affections upon rivers that are not too great for intimacy." And again he says: "It is by a river that I will

choose to make love and to revive old friendships and to play with the children and to confess my faults and to escape from vain, selfish desires and to cleanse my mind from all false and foolish things that mar the joy and peace of living."

Probably there is no other region in the United States of America where less than ten thousand square miles contain so many "little rivers" and so many small lakes and ponds as does Vermont. Probably there is not one of the towns and cities of this State that does not contain some attractive stream or body of water within its boundaries or on its borders, and most of them may boast of a wealth of such attractions.

The mountain system of Vermont so dominates the entire State, and its outposts and foothills extend so far, that it is probable that the townships that do not contain some mountain or lofty hill from which a delightful view may be obtained can be counted on the fingers of a man's hands. The Vermont mountains are friendly mountains, with few exceptions being clothed with verdure from base to highest peaks, mountains that invite the visitor to close acquaintance. Their summits are not capped with eternal snows. They are not stark, jagged masses of barren rock. The tourist does not court death by attempting to scale their highest elevations. They induce admiration and affection rather than awe and terror.

And this does not mean that these are not real mountains, for wonderfully extensive views may be obtained from their summits. Many of the highest of America's peaks are situated on lofty tablelands so that the effect of their great elevation is practically lost. In many respects the Green mountains satisfy the mental conception of what a lofty mountain should be quite as well as do some peaks much higher, because here the surrounding country is correspondingly lower. Most of the great mountain heights are isolated from settled regions, but the Green mountains are surrounded by cultivated fields and pleasant villages and are not far removed from the habitations of men. In other words the Green mountains are high enough to satisfy the desire for height and vision, but are not too high to be accessible. In some instances good carriage roads lead to their summits. They are removed from the noise and clamor of the metropolis, but are not too far removed to be reached quickly and comfortably.

One of the interesting features of this region is the plan to construct a Green Mountain Trail over the summits of these mountains from the Massachusetts border to the Canada line. Part of this trail already has been cut. The idea is unique and appeals powerfully to the imagination and to that love of adventure which is implanted in the hearts of most American men and some American women. To tramp the whole length of the State along the roof of a mountain range, staff in hand, knapsack on

back, with the inspiration that comes from the noble outlook frequently afforded by lofty elevations, and the exhilaration that such exercise affords, is an experience that must be desired by many an individual seeking health and recreation and a complete change of scene. It is planned to afford comfortable camping places so that the discomforts of such a trip may be reduced to a minimum.

Vermont affords relief from the monotonous level of plains and prairies laid out in tiresome regularity. It is free from the abomination of salt marshes. It contains no great stretches of sterile plains covered with scrub oaks. It is rather a land of wonderfully varied scenery, a country of fertile farms, a region of mountains and valleys, lakes and rivers. If one is fond of the woods he may find them here, the kind of which W. H. H. Murray wrote when he said: "But the woods, the dear, frank, innocent woods, God bless them! They kill no one. . . . Once in a hundred years perhaps one man, and he by accident, is killed by the falling of a tree—some poor, dead tree that could not stand one instant longer nor help from falling just then and there. Ay, the dear woods that kill no one, tempt no one, rather warn you to keep out of their depths, near their bright margins, where the sun shines, flowers bloom and open spaces are; rest you so with their untaxed restfulness; that never moan of nights because they have killed anyone but rather because anyone for any cause must be killed the world over."

If one is fond of the water he will find in Lake Champlain or Lake Memphremagog most of the advantages of the sea, and may dispense with some of its obvious disadvantages. If the smaller lakes are preferred there are many from which to choose. The Woodbury and Calais lake region contains a remarkable number of small lakes and ponds in mountain settings, and other portions of the State offer nearly as many. No Vermont mountain is far removed from streams and ponds.

Whittier must have had in mind a region similar to the Green mountains when he wrote of—

> "Rivers of gold mist flowing down
> From far celestial fountains,—
> The great sun flaming through the rifts
> Beyond the wall of mountains."

Dr. William H. Lord has written of Vermont scenery as follows: "A few regions God has made more beautiful than others. His hand has fashioned some dreams or symbols of Heaven in certain landscapes of earth; and we have always thought the Almighty intended, when he formed the hills of Vermont and shook out the green drapery of the forests over their sloping shoulders, and made them fall in folds like the robe of a king along their sides, to give us a dim picture of the new creation and the celestial realm.

"Italy is a land of rarer sunsets and deep sky, of haunting songs and grander memories; Switzerland is a region of more towering sublimity and unapproachable grandeur, but in the galleries of God there is none that so shows the exquisite genius of creative art, the blending of all that is beautiful and attractive, with nothing to terrify the eye; the mingling of so much of the material glory, both of the earth and the heavens, with so little to appall the sense. Vermont in summer is the Almighty's noblest gallery of divine art."

The late Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, whose summer home was on the shore of Lake Champlain, writing on "The Green Mountain State," said: "The Green mountains run north and south through her borders as a sort of a spinal column from which ridges as ribs extend east and west and towards the river [Connecticut] and the lake [Champlain]. Over these ridge ribs and in the valleys between is poured the rich soil like the abundant flesh of the well-formed man, while brooks and streams course as veins and arteries in every direction. Mount Mansfield, towards the north, lifts up the profile of a human face. And thus she seems like a great earth being, recumbent through the centuries, with face towards the heavens, and supporting upon her ample bosom multitudes of her human children.

"From hilltops and mountain summits eastward and westward stretch visions of beauty. There may not be the awful grandeur which arrests attention in Switzerland or the Rocky mountains. One does not hold one's breath in fear and wonder. And yet you may travel the wide world over and see no picture of such rich and quiet charm as that which the valley of Lake Champlain gives to one standing on the western slopes of the Green mountains. . . . No one can spend a summer on the shores of that lake or on the slopes of the Green mountains without coming to appreciate something of the strong attachment which binds every true Vermonter to his native State. It is like the love of the Swiss for his Alpine peaks and snow-girt valleys. It is a love that never fades away. Go where he may on the face of the earth the child of Vermont ever turns in memory a loving gaze on her hills and waters. . . .

"I know of no State which preserves more of those noble qualities, where character speaks for more and the accidents of wealth and position speak for less. Kind, yet not gushing, hospitable, yet not demonstrative, they welcome you for what you are and not for what you have. It is a good thing for a man to turn from a winter of busy commercial, political or official life, and spend a quiet summer beneath the shadow of the Green mountains and beside the peaceful waters of Lake Champlain."

Vermont's autumnal beauties should not be forgotten. In the fall of 1912 President and Mrs. Taft made an automobile tour

of this State when the mountain slopes were aflame with crimson and gold and they were enthusiastic in their praise of the magnificent beauty of these hills. Speaking at Barre, the President said of Vermont: "It is a State of red and gold and brown. It is fitting that a land of industry and thrift and providence should be clothed in such colors."

Not only is Vermont a State of varied and beautiful scenery but it also has a most interesting history. The late President M. H. Buckham, of the University of Vermont, said of this record: "It is a history inherently and essentially romantic. If when told it has not picturesqueness and pathos and dramatic incident, if it does not touch the heart and warm the blood, it is the fault of the historian and not the history."

Vermont was settled by an adventurous race of pioneers. Not many came more than ten or twelve years before the beginning of the American Revolution, and thousands of soldiers flocked into the State soon after peace was declared. The hardships endured by these pioneers seem almost incredible to those who live in ease and comfort to-day. One of the most thrilling incidents in American history, and one that never has been adequately told, is the flight of the Vermont settlers to the southward, through a region for the most part a trackless wilderness, upon the approach of Burgoyne's British army and his Indian allies, in the summer of 1777. Women with babes in their arms and little ones clinging to their garments fled through the forests, fearing that at any minute they might hear the warwhoop of the savage foe.

For fourteen years Vermont was an independent republic and during a considerable portion of that time was threatened not only by a foreign enemy but was surrounded by hostile neighbors, who questioned or denied her right to independent government. During the early years of her history Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys captured Ticonderoga, the first important aggressive act of the Revolution, and Vermonters helped fight the battles of Bennington and Hubbardton.

The State is famous for its dairy products and its maple sugar, for its Morgan horses and its Merino sheep. It leads the world in the production of marble and the finer grades of granite. It ranks first in the United States in the production of chrysotile asbestos and second in the output of slate. Although small in area, few States exceed it in available water horse power.

It is probably true that in historic importance Lake Champlain surpasses any other body of water in the western hemisphere. Long before the beginning of recorded history it was the highway of war parties, and for more than two centuries after its discovery by Samuel Champlain it was often the scene of conflict. Here France and England contended for the mastery of a continent.

Here the fortresses of Ticonderoga and Crown Point were built. Here Montcalm and Amherst won laurels. Here Putnam and Stark learned the art of war. At Ticonderoga Ethan Allen "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," first lowered the British flag in the long contest for American independence. On the waters of this lake was fought the first important naval engagement of the American Revolution, in which Benedict Arnold showed great gallantry as the American commander. Northward, by way of Lake Champlain, proceeded the American invasion of Canada in 1775, which was to end in suffering and disaster. Southward, over the waters of this lake, came Sir John Burgoyne in 1777, with an army of seasoned veterans and an imposing armada, destined never to return save as prisoners of war. On the waters of this lake was fought in 1814 the battle of Plattsburg in which Macdonough won a most important and decisive victory for the American arms. On Lake Champlain was launched the second successful steamboat ever operated, and that only a few months after Fulton's *Clermont* began to navigate the Hudson river.

Vermont never has been advertised as a sportsmen's paradise, but its fishing and hunting attractions are many. Its fish and game laws are designed to protect the interests of true sportsmanship. During the year 1912 the waters of this State were stocked from the State fish hatchery and the United States hatcheries with 122,202,204 fry, and 337,584 fingerlings, representing brook trout, rainbow trout, lake trout, steelhead trout, brown trout, small-mouth black bass, large-mouth black bass, pike perch, yellow perch, white perch, landlocked salmon, Pacific salmon, Chinook salmon, silver salmon and smelt.

The mountain streams afford a great number of good trout brooks, while the rivers and lakes contain an abundance of larger fish. Six tons of trout and salmon were taken from a comparatively small lake in one year by legal methods. Nobody should come to Vermont with the idea that a fisherman may be sure of filling his basket every time he casts a line, but he may be sure of as good fishing as may be obtained outside of the wilderness regions.

In 1910, 3,609 deer were reported killed during the open season in Vermont, and in 1911, 2,644 deer were killed in this State, the difference in number probably being due to the repeal of the law permitting the shooting of does. Occasionally moose are seen, but the law forbids the shooting of these animals. The references to fish and fishing made in various town sketches in this book are based upon the report of the State fish and game commissioner.

Vermont is easily accessible to tourists. The train service is good. A business man may leave New York or Boston at night

and reach Vermont in the morning, and may leave Vermont on the night sleeper and reach the city the next morning. The automobile is bringing thousands of visitors to Vermont every season. Every year the State is spending larger and larger sums for improved highways. The natural dirt roads are better in Vermont than in most Eastern States. Abundant deposits of good gravel are available, and roads are being drained and graded and surfaced with gravel, making automobile roads that stand wear much better, and ride more easily, than stone roads. Automobile tourists express great satisfaction at the excellent condition of the Vermont highways.

This year the President of the United States has established his summer home just across the Connecticut river from Vermont where he may enjoy a charming view of the Green mountains. Persons who desire to establish summer homes will find it very much to their advantage to investigate the mountain and lake scenery of Vermont. There are many farms high up on the Vermont hillsides, or on the slopes of her mountains, where the field and the forest contend for the mastery, that do not produce abundant crops owing to the altitude, but they do yield abundant harvests of scenic beauty. Land eminently suitable for summer homes may be purchased, often ridiculously cheap. Probably no State in the Union offers more beautiful and desirable sites for summer homes at such reasonable rates as may be obtained in the Green Mountain State.

Vermont stands as ready to furnish an enjoyable vacation to the person who has only a few dollars to spend as to the tourist possessed of great wealth. To very many persons this is an undiscovered country. All that Vermont asks is a fair investigation of what she has to offer the tourist, and her people are confident that no State can offer greater or more varied attractions.

In addition to this book any of the following publications will be sent free on application:

"Hotels and Boarding Houses of Vermont." This pamphlet contains a full list of hotels and boarding houses of the State.

"Automobile Law of Vermont," issued in convenient pamphlet form. Vermont has a reciprocal automobile law which grants to the visitor from another State all the privileges his own State gives a Vermont-driven car.

"Road Map of Vermont," issued under the supervision of Hon. Charles W. Gates, State highway commissioner.

"Fish and Game Laws." A pocket edition has been prepared by Hon. John W. Titcomb, State fish and game commissioner.

All inquiries should be addressed to

GUY W. BAILEY, *Secretary of State*,
PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT,
ESSEX JUNCTION, VERMONT.

THE following facts regarding each town and city of the Commonwealth have been compiled by the State publicity department in the hope that their publication may add something to the interest and convenience of the tourist public who are invited most heartily, and will be welcomed most cordially, to Vermont, the land of Green mountains.

ADDISON COUNTY

ADDISON—It is claimed that the first white settlement in Vermont west of the Green mountains, with the exception of Fort St. Anne at Isle La Motte, was made at Chimney Point, in the present town of Addison, in 1731. During this year Fort St. Frederic was erected by the French on the opposite shore of Lake Champlain, at what is now known as Crown Point. It is claimed that a settlement was made here as early as 1690 by Jacob DeWarm, and there is some evidence that bears out this statement. It is certain, however, that there was a considerable settlement on the Vermont shore which was a part of the French occupation of Fort St. Frederic. Peter Kalm, who travelled through this region in 1749, said there were 2,000 or 3,000 people on both sides of the lake here. When the French retired from Lake Champlain, at the close of the French and Indian War, the forts and other buildings were burned, and some chimneys left among the ruins of burned buildings on the Vermont shore probably gave the name to Chimney Point.

One of the first permanent settlers was John Strong, of Connecticut, who came in 1769 or 1770, and built on the foundations of an old French residence what local historians claim to have been the first dwelling erected in western Vermont by a settler of English birth. Like many other towns in this part of the State there was much controversy over land titles during the early years of its history. A part of the town was granted by the governor of New York to Col. David Wooster, who afterwards became a major general in the American army during the Revolutionary War. The town was organized in 1784.

The highest elevation in this town, which lies on the shore of Lake Champlain, is Grand View or Snake mountain in the eastern part, which is 1,271 feet high. On this mountain is an observatory 68 feet high. The view from this height is very extensive, including Lake Champlain from South bay to Cumberland head, nearly its entire length, which is 118 miles, the ruins of Forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point, the Adirondack mountains from Fort Edward on the Hudson river to the northern terminus of the range in Canada, and the Green mountains from near the Massachusetts border to Canada line. The spires of forty-two churches can be counted from this mountain. Bayard Taylor, the well-known author and traveller, visited this mountain before the observatory was erected, and declared that he had seen nothing in Europe that excelled the remarkable view from this elevation, if, indeed, he had seen anything that equalled it. Cranberry pond, very deep, is on this mountain. East branch and West branch unite in this town and form Dead creek, which flows in a northerly direction. Pout, perch, and pickerel are caught in these streams.

Fort St. Frederic Inn at Chimney Point on Lake Champlain, is owned by Millard F. Barnes, being almost directly opposite the imposing monument at Crown Point, erected by the States of New York and Vermont, and for which France presented a beautiful bronze bas relief, "La France," the work of Rodin, the eminent sculptor. This monument takes the form of a memorial light tower and occupies a part of the works of the old French fortress. The west end of Fort St. Frederic Inn is believed to be a part of the ancient French fortifications. The lake is narrow at this point.

Addison is an agricultural town and has been famous for its high-grade Merino sheep. In 1878 a fleece from Luman B. Clark's ram, Patrick Henry, took a gold medal at the Paris Exposition.

Josiah H. Benton, a famous Boston lawyer, and Silas G. Pratt, a well-known musical composer, are natives of this town.

BRIDPORT—The first settlement of Bridport, a town on Lake Champlain, was made in 1768, and the town was organized in 1784.

In 1772 Ethan Allen, the famous leader of the Green Mountain Boys, on whose head a bounty had been placed by the Colonial authorities of New York, stopped overnight in this town at the home of a Mr. Richards. In the evening six armed soldiers from the British garrison at Crown Point called at the house to capture Allen. Such was their regard for his prowess that no attempt was made to take him during the evening. When he was shown to his room Mrs. Richards raised the window and Allen and his companion made their escape. When Allen was assembling his force in 1775 for the capture of Ticonderoga, he sent to Bridport to secure men and boats for the expedition. During a raid made by British troops from Canada in 1778 several prisoners were taken here.

The town is watered by Lemon Fair river in the eastern part, and by two branches of Dead creek which flow in a northerly direction. There is a range of hills in the eastern part of the town. Bridport offers many attractions to the summer visitor.

This is an agricultural town and is widely known for its high-grade Merino sheep. H. C. Burwell's ram Bismarck took the sweepstakes prize for the best Merino ram of any age at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. This town was also the home of Black Hawk, one of the most noted of the famous Morgan strain of horses. Sherman Black Hawk, owned in this town, was considered in his day one of the most valuable of American horses.

BRISTOL—The town of Bristol was settled in 1786, one of the first settlers being Samuel Stewart, who served in the battle of Bunker Hill and with Arnold at Quebec. It was originally

Upper picture, Bread Loaf Mountain from the northwest, Addison County—Lower picture, Bread Loaf Mountain from the south; a scene of abundant harvest.

called Pocock, in honor of a distinguished English admiral, the name being changed to Bristol in 1789, in which year the town was organized.

The eastern part of the town is mountainous. About the center of the east line of the town this mountain range is cut by a ravine called the Great Notch, through which the New Haven river flows, its course for two miles being over such a rough bottom that the stream is very turbulent during high water. On the north side of the Notch is a mountain called Hogback, 3,648 feet high. The elevation south of the Notch is known as South mountain. There are several ponds in the town, the largest of which is Bristol pond, in the northern part, a mile and a half long and three-fourths of a mile wide. In the southeastern part are Gilmore, North and Higgins ponds. These ponds contain bass, perch, pickerel, and pout, and the streams contain trout. On the east side of South mountain, near the summit, is a small pond covering some ten or twelve acres. In digging for a dam near Bristol pond an Indian burial place was found, and skeletons, arrow heads, war clubs, stone knives and hammers and fragments of pottery were unearthed. One of the curiosities of the town is what is known as the Lord's Prayer rock, near the roadside, on which a Buffalo man caused the Lord's Prayer to be chiseled.

Good water power is furnished. There is a bed of iron ore near the Monkton line.

CORNWALL—The settlement of Cornwall was begun in 1774, but the settlers left during the American Revolution. Returning at the close of the conflict the town was organized in 1784. Signs of Indian occupation have been found. Many arrow heads have been plowed up and at one time fourteen of these were sent to Gen. Andrew Jackson as a present.

Otter Creek forms the southeast boundary of the town. Lemon Fair river flows across the northwestern part. These streams contain pike, bass, pickerel, pout, and eels. Beaver brook contains trout. Cornwall is famous for its high-grade Merino sheep. Many of these blooded sheep have been shipped to South America, South Africa, Australia, and other remote portions of the world.

Among the natives of this town who have gained distinction are Solomon Foot, United States senator from Vermont, and Rev. Henry N. Hudson, the famous Shakespearean scholar.

FERRISBURG—The settlement of Ferrisburg, a town on Lake Champlain, was begun just before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. The town was abandoned during the conflict and it was not until 1784 that the first permanent settlement was made. In 1786 the town was organized. Many of the early settlers were Quakers. The town may have been named for

Roadway on the shore of Lake Dunmore, Salisbury town, Addison County.

Benjamin and David Ferris, who surveyed the township and divided it into lots.

During the War of 1812 a small earth work called Fort Cassin was built at the mouth of Otter Creek, to prevent the British ships on Lake Champlain from ascending the river and destroying the American fleet being built at Vergennes. The fort was named for Lieut. Stephen Cassin, one of Macdonough's officers. The British fleet appeared off the mouth of the river, April 14, 1814, and attacked the fort, the engagement lasting about half an hour. Many shells lodged in the parapet, one gun was dismounted, and two men were slightly wounded. Several of the British ships were damaged and the fleet soon withdrew.

Dead creek unites with Otter creek in this town and empties into Lake Champlain. The mouth of Little Otter is also in Ferrisburg and Lewis creek flows across the northern part of this town, emptying into Lake Champlain. Bass, pickerel, pout, suckers and eels are caught in the streams. There are several good harbors on the lake shore, including Basin Harbor, where the Winans Brothers, ship carpenters, who built the first steamboat on Lake Champlain, made their home. This boat was called the *Vermont* and was the second successful steamboat to be built in this or any other country, Robert Fulton's *Clermont* being the first. There is a quarry of black marble in the northeast part of the town.

One of the best known of American dialect writers is the late Rowland Robinson, who was born in Ferrisburg and who returned, after he became blind, to the ancestral home, built more than a century ago. Here many of his delightful stories were written. Probably no writer has surpassed Robinson in his sympathy with, and understanding of, Vermont character, and in his skillful use of the Vermont dialect of the olden times. Another famous son of Ferrisburg is Charles N. Wicker, a New York banker and capitalist.

GOSHEN—Goshen was chartered in 1782 by the Vermont Legislature, but the town was not settled until 1807, and was not organized until 1814. Situated as it is in the heart of the Green mountains, it contains many scenic attractions. Sugar hill, in this town, is 2,091 feet high. Dutton's pond is located in the northern part of the town and has an area of seventy-five acres. Pickerel are caught in its waters.

GRANVILLE—The settlement of Granville was begun in 1782, and the town was organized in 1788. Originally it was called Kingston, Reuben King being one of the grantees. The name was changed to Granville in 1833.

The western portion lies on the ridge of the Green mountains. Several mountain streams unite here to form the White river,

Upper picture, Entrance to Lake Dunmore Drive, Salisbury town, Addison County—Lower picture, Sunset Lake, Orwell town, Addison County.

one of the largest of the tributaries that the Connecticut river receives in Vermont. Mad river rises in the northern part and flowing through Washington county becomes one of the tributaries of the Winooski river, and so finds its way to Lake Champlain. The streams contain trout. A broad valley watered by the White river extends through the town from north to south. One of the most picturesque features of Granville is Moss Glen falls, where one of the branches of the White river falls over massive rocks a hundred feet high with a perpendicular fall of fifty feet. A hole ten feet deep has been worn in the solid rock. Surrounding the falls is a beautiful glen. A large cave called Bear Den, in which many bears have been taken, is found in Granville.

One of the principal industries of the town is the mining and manufacture of talc, at East Granville. The entrance to the mine is three hundred feet above the level of the valley and eighteen hundred feet back from the railroad. Talc is brought down the mountain for milling by a gravity system.

HANCOCK—The settlement of this town was begun in 1788, and it was organized in 1792. It is mountainous and contains many scenic attractions, including beautiful water falls. Mount Vernon pond, a half mile in diameter, is accessible only by steps cut in the rocks. Dunham's pond, or Pleiad lake, in the western part of the town, having an area of 150 acres, is located at an altitude of 2,000 feet, and is fed by springs. Leicester and Middlebury rivers rise in the western part. The White river rises in the eastern part. The streams are stocked with trout.

LEICESTER—The settlement was begun in 1770. Some of the settlers were captured and taken to Quebec during the Revolutionary War and the town was abandoned until hostilities had ceased. It was organized in 1786.

Bald mountain extends across nearly the whole eastern part. Mount Pleasant, in the northern part, affords a fine view of the surrounding country. The southern part of Lake Dunmore is in Leicester. Silver lake, in the northeastern part, is so called from the silver white sand which covers the bottom of the lake. This lake is 670 feet above Lake Dunmore, more than 1,200 feet above sea level and has an area of 160 acres. Little pond has an area of 300 acres. The town is watered by Otter Creek and Leicester river. The rivers contain pickerel, pout, and bass, while lake trout, pike, pickerel, perch, and pout are caught in the lakes and ponds. There are several good trout brooks here.

There are iron ore deposits in the eastern part. Mineral paint works were established in 1866. There are also deposits of marble, and lime kilns are operated.

Leicester has furnished one congressman to the State of Vermont in the person of Henry Olin.

LINCOLN—Lincoln was first settled in 1795, many of the early settlers being Quakers. It was organized in 1798.

This is a town of steep hills, rocky ravines, mountain brooks and cascades. The New Haven river flows through a stony channel, often making precipitous descents and many fine mill privileges are afforded. Several branches of Mad river rise in the eastern part. Lincoln mountain or Potato hill 4,078 feet in height, in the eastern part, commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country and is one of the highest in the State. Cobb hill and Grant mountain are in the southern part. The river road from Lincoln to Bristol is wild and picturesque, and many great boulders may be seen near the highway.

MIDDLEBURY—Middlebury, the shire town of Addison county, was settled in 1766 by John Chipman of Salisbury, Conn., and others. Most of the buildings were destroyed during the Revolution by Indians and Tories. It was organized in 1786. Evidences of an Indian encampment have been found here.

The town is watered by Otter Creek and Middlebury rivers, and Dow pond is located in the eastern part. Chipman hill, in the northeastern part of the village, is a terminal moraine, 400 feet above the level of the railroad track. The ascent is easy and from its summit may be obtained an extensive view of the Green mountain range and the Adirondacks, including Mount Marcy.

In this beautiful, typical New England village, Middlebury College was established in the year 1800. Although one of the smaller of the New England colleges, it numbers among its graduates many very famous and successful men. The college has grown rapidly during the last few years and many new and beautiful buildings have been erected. The Starr Library is an architectural gem.

Deposits of marble were discovered in Middlebury as early as 1802 and the first extensive manufacture of marble in Vermont was conducted here. At the present time the working of marble forms one of Middlebury's principal industries.

Middlebury is noted for the inventors it has produced. Jeremiah Hall, a local mechanic, invented the circular saw, which he used for his own convenience, but did not obtain any financial benefit therefrom. The method of welding cast steel was discovered by Josiah Nichols, Daniel Pettibone and Ezekiel Chapman, who had it patented but never realized much profit. Isaac E. Markham originated the process of sawing marble by water power with sand and water and toothless saws. He also invented a wool picking machine. Norman Tupper originated the idea of manufacturing window sashes by machinery.

Middlebury has been the home of a goodly number of famous people. United States Senators Horatio Seymour and S. S.

Phelps lived here. John W. Stewart, governor, congressman and United States senator, is an honored resident. William Slade, governor, congressman and compiler of Slade's State Papers, Charles K. Williams, judge of the supreme court and governor, Daniel Chipman and James Meacham, congressmen, all were residents of Middlebury. Emma Willard, a pioneer in the education of women, taught here before she started her famous school at Troy, N. Y. John C. Black, a prominent Chicago banker, Samuel Sheldon, an expert electrical engineer, and William H. Porter, a New York banker, and member of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., were born here.

M O N K T O N—The settlement of Monkton was begun in 1774 and the town was organized in 1786. Many evidences of an Indian village have been found on the shores of Bristol pond in the southern part. Barnabas Barnum, one of the first settlers, was killed at the siege of the Shelburne blockhouse in 1778. A little way south of Monkton Boro may be found the Tory rocks, so called because a party of Tories is said to have been captured here during the Revolutionary War.

Hogback mountain extends across the eastern portion. Monkton pond, in the northern part is about one mile long and is half a mile wide. It contains bass, pickerel, perch, and pout. Little Otter Creek flows through the western part. One of the natural curiosities is a cavern in the northwestern part, the entrance being at the bottom of a large chasm on the side of a hill. Descending about sixteen feet one enters a room thirty feet long and sixteen feet wide. From this room there is a passage to a second but smaller room.

Iron ore is found in Monkton, also extensive beds of kaolin.

James M. Gifford, a well-known New York lawyer, and an officer and director of many large corporations, was born here.

N E W H A V E N—The settlement of this town was begun in 1769 and it was organized in 1787. New Haven was the scene of a fierce controversy between the Green Mountain Boys, who held their land titles from New Hampshire, and others who had been granted lands by New York. Col. John Reid, with an armed party of Yorkers, forcibly ejected the settlers holding New Hampshire grants, claiming both sides of Otter Creek two miles wide from the mouth of the river to Sutherland falls, now known as Proctor, by virtue of a New York grant. He built houses and a grist mill. The New York settlers were dispossessed by Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys. Reid came back with a party of Scotch immigrants, took foreible possession and repaired the mill. The Yorkers were driven off again by Ethan Allen, the mill stones broken and thrown over the falls and the settlers were reinstated. A fort was built and garrisoned under the

View in Addison County, showing Mount Moosalamoo with the Adirondacks in the distance.

direction of Ebenezer Allen, who was later prominent as a Vermont officer during the Revolutionary War. Later the settlement was broken up by Jacob Sherwood, a Tory and a Yorker.

One of the first settlers was Solomon Brown, who participated in the battle of Lexington, and is said to have been the first man to shed British blood in that battle. He was also the first person to bring to Lexington, on that historic day, the information that British soldiers were on their way thither.

Otter Creek flows through this town and receives the waters of the New Haven river. Little Otter Creek rises here.

Near the Middlebury line are marble deposits.

Curtis L. Lampson, born in New Haven, went to Canada in his youth and thence to London, England, where he accumulated a large fortune. He was prominently identified with the laying of the first Atlantic cable and was knighted by Queen Victoria. He gave money for erecting a school house at New Haven Mills and furnished it with a library.

O R W E L L—The first settlement in Orwell was made three years before the beginning of the Revolutionary War by a Scotchman named John Charter, but owing to the fact that the outbreak of war made residence in this region unsafe, no further attempt at settlement was made until 1783. The town was organized in 1787.

This town is located on Lake Champlain and is directly opposite the historic fortress of Ticonderoga. During the year 1776 a large body of American troops was stationed in the town mostly on and in the vicinity of the eminence now known as Mount Independence. On July 28, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was read to the army by Colonel, afterward General, St. Clair, and the hill was christened Mount Independence, in honor of the Declaration adopted at Philadelphia on July 4th of that year. The Ticonderoga works, of which the encampment at Orwell was a part, were laid out by Thaddeus Kosciusko, the Polish patriot. On the summit of Mount Independence, which was a tableland, a strong, star-shaped fort was erected, well supplied with artillery. In the center was a square of barracks, part of which was occupied as a hospital. A breastwork was thrown up at the foot of Mount Independence toward Lake Champlain, strengthened by an abatis. A floating bridge 400 yards long connected this portion of the works with Ticonderoga. Above the bridge a boom of large timbers was erected, secured by iron bolts and on this was fastened a double iron chain with links an inch and a half square. These works were completed under Col. Anthony Wayne, who became later one of the most prominent of American generals. A part of Benedict Arnold's fleet, with which he engaged the British squadron on Lake Champlain later in the year 1776 was constructed

Shore view, Lake Dunmore, Addison County.

here. The occupation of Mount Defiance, which commanded the works at Fort Ticonderoga, compelled St. Clair to retreat under cover of night and his retreat was discovered by the burning of the house of General De Fermoy on Mount Independence. The great chain and boom, which it was supposed would prevent the British fleet from sailing farther south, was speedily cut and that portion of the American troops which went by water to Skenesborough, now Whitehall, was pursued by British ships. During the American occupation of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence there was much sickness among the American troops, many cases resulting fatally, and a considerable number of soldiers were buried there. In 1908 a granite monument was erected on Mount Independence by Hands Cove chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

This town, like many others in Addison county, is famous for its fine Merino sheep.

A branch of Lemon Fair river waters the eastern part. Choate pond, Johnson pond, and Spruce pond, are located in the southern part. Lily pond is famous for its water lilies. Other bodies of water are Sunset lake, Smith's pond, and Little pond.

P A N T O N—Panton, one of the towns on Lake Champlain, was first settled in 1764, but was not organized until 1784. In the early part of the Revolution, a Congressional committee was appointed to investigate the condition of the American army in Canada. This committee consisted of Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase, and Charles Carroll of Carrolton, Mr. Carroll being best known in later years as the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. It was necessary for the committee to reach Canada by way of Lake Champlain and this distinguished party spent the night of April 24, 1776, at the home of Peter Ferris, in Panton.

Defeated in his naval engagement with the British, Oct. 13, 1776, Benedict Arnold ran his flagship *Congress* and four gondolas into the mouth of a creek flowing into a bay on the Panton shore, since that time known as Arnold's bay. The small arms were removed and the ships set on fire with colors still flying and were burned to the water's edge. Arnold was the last man to leave the fleet, staying on board until he was sure that the flames would do their work, then he climbed along the bowsprit of his flagship and dropped to the beach, making his way thence by land to Crown Point. In the fall of 1778 every house but one in town was burned by a British invading party.

The Otter Creek forms a portion of the eastern boundary. Dead creek flows through the center of the town. Some marble deposits have been found in Panton.

R I P T O N—The settlement of Ripton was begun in 1801 and the town was organized in 1828.

This town is situated on an elevated table-land, the eastern part extending up to the summit of the Green mountains. In the western part is a range of high hills. One of the highest peaks is Breadloaf mountain. This town, large in area, is noted for its fine mountain scenery and its good trout fishing. It has been transformed into a vast preserve by Joseph Battell of Middlebury, proprietor of the Breadloaf Inn, a famous summer resort, located here, surrounded by thousands of acres of primeval forest. Middlebury river is the principal stream. One of the noticeable features of Ripton is the large number of boulders left here during the Ice age.

SALISBURY—The first settlement made in Salisbury was in 1774. The town was organized in 1788. One of the first settlers was Amos Story, who was killed by a falling tree. The year after his death his wife, Mrs. Ann Story, a woman of great strength and fortitude, with her six children, proceeded to occupy her husband's claim in this wilderness, where wolves and panthers and other savage beasts roamed the forests. Here she made a home for herself and her family. It is said she could cut trees and roll logs as well as a man and could use a musket to good advantage. Most of the settlers in this town left during the Revolution, but Mrs. Story remained and her home became the stopping place for American patriots. Her house was burned by the Indians but she rebuilt it. A cave dug in the bank of Otter Creek, the entrance being concealed by bushes, was used as a place of refuge by this brave woman and her family. Mrs. Story is one of the interesting characters in the well-known Vermont novel, "The Green Mountain Boys." In 1905 a monument was erected bearing the following inscription: "On this spot stood the home of Ann Story. In grateful memory of her service in the struggle of the Green Mountain Boys for the independence of Vermont, erected by Vermont Society of Colonial Dames, May 30th, 1905."

Probably the most attractive of the many scenic features of this town is Lake Dunmore, a beautiful sheet of water surrounded by mountains. This lake is about five miles long and one mile wide and a part of it is located in the neighboring town of Leicester. The story goes that during the Colonial period, Lord Dunmore and a party came up Leicester river to the present site of the village of Salisbury, proceeding thence on foot to the lake, where the earl waded into the water a few steps and pouring upon its surface a libation of wine, christened it Lake Dunmore. On the eastern side of the lake, is Moosalamoo mountain, several miles in length, with an altitude of 2,656 feet. One of the interesting and picturesque features of this region is a series of beautiful cascades called Lana falls, by which the waters of Silver lake,

located 670 feet above Lake Dunmore, reach the latter lake. One of the historic spots in the vicinity of the lake is Ethan Allen's Cave, where local tradition says the leader of the Green Mountain Boys, with twenty of his followers, held his own against an attack made by a regiment of his enemies. The scene of a considerable portion of "The Green Mountain Boys" is laid in this region. Rattlesnake point, a ledge about 2,000 feet above Lake Dunmore, is said to have been used as a lookout by the Indians, and a magnificent view may be seen from this elevation. Several summer hotels have been built around Lake Dunmore. The lake contains bass, trout, perch, pout, and pickerel. The name of the town was given in honor of Salisbury, Conn., from which many of the early Vermont leaders emigrated.

Otter Creek forms the western boundary of the town. Middlebury and Leicester rivers flow through Salisbury. In addition to the mountains named, the principal elevations are Mount Bryant and Sunset hill.

SHOREHAM—The settlement of Shoreham, on Lake Champlain, was begun about 1766, by Ephraim Doolittle, a captain in General Amherst's army, who had helped to lay out the military road from Crown Point to No. 4, now known as Charlestown, N. H. The early settlers adopted what was known as the Moravian plan, and had all things in common until the settlement was broken up by the Revolutionary War. The town was organized in 1786. Most of the early settlers were Colonial or Revolutionary soldiers, and a marker has been erected on the site where the Colonial troops encamped when they were laying out the military road.

The highest elevation in town is called the Pinnacle, from the summit of which a magnificent view of Lake Champlain, the Green mountains and the Adirondacks may be obtained. The other important elevations are Cream hill, Mutton hill, and Barnum's hill. The Lemon Fair river flows through the eastern part. Richville pond, having an area of 75 acres, contains trout, pickerel, and perch. In the western part is a bed of black marble, and iron ore deposits have been discovered. Daniel Lambert, a famous Morgan stallion, said to have been one of the greatest speed sires in the world, was owned for many years in this town.

Silas H. Jennison, the first Vermont-born governor in the State, and Charles Rich, a congressman, were residents of this town. Among the natives of Shoreham who attained national prominence are Columbus Delano, a well-known Ohio congressman, and secretary of the interior in President Grant's cabinet, and Levi P. Morton, a New York banker, who has been minister to France, governor of New York, and vice-president of the United States.

View on Otter Creek near Middlebury, Addison County.

STARKSBORO—The settlement of Starksboro was begun in 1788, many of the first settlers being Quakers. The town was organized in 1796.

This town is in the heart of the Green mountains and is noted for its wild and picturesque scenery. East mountain extends along the eastern boundary with a precipitous descent to the east toward Huntington river, which is partially in Starksboro. Hogback mountain is in the western part.

There are several good water powers in town.

VERGENNES—The first settlement was made here in 1766 by Donald McIntosh, a Scotchman, who came to America with General Wolfe's army. Fort William was built here during the Revolutionary War. In 1788 the city of Vergennes was incorporated, its area lacking 80 acres of two square miles. One square mile was taken from Ferrisburg and the remainder from Panton and New Haven. Only two New England cities, Hartford and New Haven, Conn., were incorporated before Vergennes.

In 1785 Hector St. John De Crevecoeur, French consul at New York, suggested to his friend Ethan Allen that some of the new Vermont towns be named in honor of well-known Frenchmen. Allen took the matter up with the governor and council and when a city was laid out at the head of navigation on Otter Creek, it was named Vergennes in honor of Count Vergennes, a French statesman.

Here were constructed the ships with which Commodore Macdonough defeated the British fleet at Plattsburg in 1814. Forty days from the time the trees were growing in the Vermont forests the flagship *Saratoga* was launched. When the length of time necessary for the construction of the modern warship is considered, the changes in the methods of naval construction during the past century are made apparent by this illustration.

The falls on the Otter Creek at this place, seven miles from its mouth, are among the best in the State. These falls have a descent here of 37 feet and are divided into three distinct parts by two islands. Plans are under way for a considerable further development of the Vergennes power. The State Industrial School for the reformation of wayward boys and girls is located here.

Vergennes has furnished to the State one member of Congress in the person of Frederick E. Woodbridge.

WALTHAM—Waltham, one of the smallest of Vermont towns, was settled in 1769 and was named for Waltham, Mass., by one of the first settlers. It was organized in 1796, being set off from the town of New Haven. Buck mountain extends

Lana Cascades in the town of Salisbury, Addison County.

through the town and furnishes an extensive view of the surrounding country. The town is watered by Otter Creek.

WEYBRIDGE—This town was first settled in 1775, and was organized in 1789. In 1778 the settlement was broken up by a party of Indians and Tories, many of the houses were burned, some of the men were taken prisoners and the women and children who took refuge in a cellar were obliged to subsist for ten days on a few potatoes that had been overlooked by the invaders. The refugees were rescued by American troops and taken to Pittsford.

The Otter Creek and the Lemon Fair rivers flow through this town. There are five water falls on the former river, within a distance of five miles within the limits of Weybridge. Suckers, pickerel, bass, and perch are caught in these streams. The United States Morgan horse breeding farm is located here on a farm of 435 acres given to the government by Col. Joseph Battell. There are about 70 horses on this farm, including eight or ten of the finest Morgan stallions to be found, headed by the famous sire, General Gates.

George T. Tobin, a well known portrait painter, was born in Weybridge, and the boyhood of Silas Wright, later governor of New York, congressman, United States senator, and famous party leader, was spent on a farm here.

WHITING—This town was chartered to Col. John Whiting of Wrentham, Mass., and Eliphalet and Asa Whiting. The settlement was begun in 1773. The town was abandoned during the Revolution and a town organization was effected in 1783.

When Ethan Allen sought to rally the Green Mountain Boys in 1775 for an attack on the fortress of Ticonderoga, he sought the aid of Gershom Beach of Whiting, to notify the Vermonters that their assistance was needed. In twenty-four hours Beach travelled on foot 64 miles through a country most of which was a wilderness without any roads that in any way approached what we now consider as highways. This remarkable achievement has been celebrated by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr in a stirring poem entitled "The Armourer's Errand." As a mark of recognition General Washington presented Beach with a silk vest on which the portrait of the American commander was woven in silk.

The Otter Creek flows through the eastern part, and forms a portion of the eastern boundary. In area Whiting is smaller than most of the towns of Addison county.

Philetus Sawyer, a wealthy lumberman, who for many years was a United States senator from Wisconsin, was born here.

BENNINGTON COUNTY

ARLINGTON—Arlington is one of the oldest of Vermont towns, its settlement having been begun in 1763. The early records of the town were lost or destroyed in 1777 by the town clerk who became a Tory and fled to Canada. For this reason the exact date of the organization of the town is not known, but it is supposed to have been about 1768. Some of Vermont's most prominent leaders lived here for a time during the formative period of the State. Ethan Allen resided here for several years and here his first wife and two of his children were buried. There was considerable Tory sentiment here during the Revolution.

The Battenkill river enters the town from Sunderland, flows southwesterly, turns nearly at right angles and flows in a northwesterly direction. A remarkable feature is the gorge between Red mountain and West mountain, through which the Battenkill flows. Here the river has broken through the mountain barrier, which is nearly 3,000 feet high on either side and this gives to the village of Arlington during the long days of the summer, sunlight nearly an hour and a half after the sun has disappeared from sight a half mile north and south of this gorge. This town is situated on the New York border. There is a cave in the northeastern part of the town. Duck pond has an area of 75 acres. This pond and several brooks contain trout.

Marble deposits have been discovered here.

BENNINGTON—Bennington, by all odds the most important town, and the most populous in the early history of the State, was named for Benning Wentworth, the Colonial governor of New Hampshire, who granted a large number of towns in this region known before the Revolution as the New Hampshire Grants. Capt. Samuel Robinson of Massachusetts, an officer in the British army in the French and Indian War, during that conflict lost his way and came up the valley of the Walloomsac river. Liking that section so well, after the war had closed, he organized a company and purchased land in what is now Bennington. The settlement of the town was begun in 1761 and the town was organized in 1762.

Most of the early settlers were members of a religious sect known as Separatists who came from Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1763. Among the emigrants were Rev. Jedediah Dewey and most of his parish. Bennington was the center of operations for the Green Mountain Boys in their resistance to the claims made by holders of New York land grants. Here, in the old Catamount tavern, Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Remember Baker, and other Vermont leaders of an early date, met to lay their plans

and here the plan of campaign for the capture of Fort Ticonderoga in May, 1775, was outlined.

After General Burgoyne had captured Fort Ticonderoga in 1777, and had made Lake Champlain a British lake, he started for the Hudson river, expecting to unite his forces with those of General Howe at Albany. When he reached the Hudson, after experiencing almost incredible hardships in his march through the wilderness, he found that his supply of provisions was deficient. Most of his supplies must cross the Atlantic, ascend the St. Lawrence river, thence proceed southward by way of the Richelieu river and Lake Champlain to Ticonderoga, and be transported from that point to the encampment of the army. This method of obtaining supplies naturally was attended with many delays and difficulties.

Learning that the Americans had established a depot of supplies in Bennington, Burgoyne sent Lieutenant Colonel Baum with 600 or 700 Hessian troops and 100 Indians to capture these stores. The Americans had been warned of this approach and had rallied under the leadership of Gen. John Stark of New Hampshire. Being aroused by the imminent danger of this invasion, the militia of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts had rallied, about 1,600 strong. Finding greater opposition than he had expected as he approached Bennington, on August 14, 1777, Baum took position on a wooded hill with the Walloomsac river in front, where the hill rises precipitously 300 or 400 feet from the stream, and entrenched his position. The following day, August 15th, was so rainy that no general action was undertaken.

On the morning of August 16, General Stark sent out two detachments, one under Colonel Nichols of New Hampshire, making a wide detour to the north, and another under Colonel Herrick of Vermont, making a wide detour to the south, both uniting to attack the rear of the British position. While these troops were marching to gain their destination, Stark attracted the attention of the enemy by threatening an attack on their front. Soon after the attack of Herrick and Nichols began, the engagement became general all along the line, and the British were overpowered after desperate fighting and surrendered. The prisoners were sent to Bennington under guard and the militia had dispersed over the battlefield to collect plunder, when news came that British reinforcements of more than 600 men under Colonel Breyman were only two miles away. The Americans were thrown into confusion, but, fortunately, Col. Seth Warner's force of about 140 men arrived from Manchester and took position in front, serving as a rallying point for the scattered militia. Warner slowly retreated until his force was increased and he was able to make a stand some 40 or 50 rods east of the present Walloomsac railroad station. Breyman was attacked in front and on the

Upper picture, Mt. Equinox, Manchester town, Bennington County—Lower picture, Point of Rocks, near Bennington Village.

flanks and the battle was waged until after sunset, when the British retreated, being pursued by Stark as long as he could see.

The British lost 207 men killed, 658 prisoners, 4 brass field pieces and several hundred stands of arms. Colonel Baum, and Colonel Pfister, commander of the Tory detachment, were mortally wounded and were taken about a mile to a house in Shaftsbury, still standing, where they died. The American loss was 40 men killed and 30 wounded. General Burgoyne afterwards admitted that this defeat was the beginning of his downfall.

The centennial anniversary of this battle was celebrated in 1877, President Hayes, members of his cabinet and a distinguished company being present. On August 16, 1887, near the site of the storehouse, the contents of which the British sought to capture in 1777, was laid the corner stone of the Bennington Battle monument. The cap stone was laid November 29, 1889, and the monument was dedicated August 19, 1891, this year being the 100th anniversary of Vermont's existence as a State of the Union. President Harrison, members of his cabinet, many distinguished citizens and a great concourse of people were present.

This monument was constructed of a blue-gray magnesium limestone or dolomite. The height is 306 feet, 4½ inches. The base at the surface is 37 feet square. The entrance is 20 feet square and 39 feet high. The grand lookout room is 8 feet square. The architect was J. Philip Rinn of Boston. In the old cemetery of the First Church a granite marker 2½ x 4¼ x 6 feet has been erected bearing this inscription: "Around this stone lie buried many patriots who fell in the Battle of Bennington August 16, 1777. Here also rest British soldiers, Hessians, who died from wounds after the battle as captives. They were confined in the first meeting house built in Vermont which stood on the green west of this burying ground. Bennington Historical Society 1896." On the site of the old Catamount tavern, a bronze figure of a catamount of heroic size, on a high granite pedestal, has been erected. On the camping ground of General Stark's troops near North Bennington, has been erected a granite monument 2½ x 4 x 5 feet, bearing the historic words of Gen. John Stark, said to have been uttered on the morning of the battle of Bennington: "There are the Redcoats and they are ours or this night Molly Stark sleeps a widow." A monument to Col. Seth Warner, surmounted by a statue has been erected, the gift of Col. Olin Scott of Bennington. Among other historic markers in Bennington is a bronze tablet on a granite boulder of about six tons weight, marking the site of the office where William Lloyd Garrison, the famous anti-slavery leader, edited the Journal of the Times from October 5, 1828, until March 27, 1829.

A bit of rustic scenery in Bennington County.

Bennington is situated on the New York border. The town is watered by the Walloomsac river. Bald mountain, 3124 feet high, is in the northeastern part of the town. Mount Anthony, 2,505 feet high is in the southwestern part. J. C. Colgate, a wealthy New York banker, who has a beautiful home near the foot of the mountain, has constructed a fine carriage drive which winds around the mountain six miles to its summit. The Vermont Soldiers Home is located in Bennington and the fountain on the grounds throws a stream 190 feet high, which is said to be the highest fountain in the United States. Edward Everett, a wealthy manufacturer of Newark, Ohio, has constructed a beautiful residence near Bennington village and has planted 36,000 fruit trees, all but 2,000 of them being apple trees.

There are three villages in town, Bennington, Old Bennington, and North Bennington. In 1912 the 150th anniversary of the founding of the town was celebrated with a pageant and other exercises. Among the famous men who have lived here were Moses Robinson, the first chief judge of the supreme court, one of the first United States senators and governor; Jonathan Robinson, chief judge of the supreme court and United States senator; Isaac Tichenor, judge of the supreme court, governor and United States senator; Hiland Hall, congressman, governor, judge and historian; John S. Robinson, governor; Orasmus C. Merrill, congressman. Trenor W. Park, president of the Panama railroad and well known as a financier, maintained a residence here. Among the prominent residents at the present time are Hon. John G. McCullough, prominent in the early history of California and former governor of Vermont; Hon. O. M. Barber, judge of the customs court of appeals; and Rear Admiral Wells Laflin Field. One of the prominent summer residents is F. B. Jennings, of the firm of Stetson, Jennings and Russell, one of the leading corporation lawyers of New York city, and a native of this town.

D O R S E T—The first settlement was made in Dorset in 1768 and the town was organized in 1774. At the tavern of Cephas Kent on July 24, 1776, was held the first general convention to consider the organization of Vermont as a free and independent State.

Dorset mountain extends from north to south nearly through the center of the town, the highest peak having an altitude of 3,148 feet. Other important elevations are Owl's head and Green peak, all of these being a part of the Taconic range, while the Green mountains lie along the eastern border. The Battenkill river and a branch of Otter Creek rise on the same farm, one flowing north and reaching the ocean by way of Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence river and the other through the Hudson river. One of the attractive features of the town is Dorset pond, the waters of which are a beautiful emerald green. There are

Upper picture, Battenkill River, Sunderland town, Bennington County—Lower picture, Munson's Falls, Manchester town, Bennington County.

several caverns in Dorset. There are trout in the streams and bass in the pond.

Dorset is the center of an important marble industry. The first quarries were opened as early as 1785. The light and dark green shades quarried here are very popular. Dorset marble has been used for the New York public library, the Harvard medical school, and other important buildings. There are beds of brown hematite ore in this town.

Among the summer residents of the town are several artists and literary people, including Edwin Lefevre, the well-known story writer. One of the attractions for summer visitors may be found in the Dorset golf links.

GLASTENBURY—The settlement of Glastenbury was begun about the time of the American Revolution or soon after, but the town was not organized until 1834. The population is very small. This is a mountain town and from these mountain summits, streams flow north, south, east and west. Bald and Glastenbury mountains are the most elevated peaks. The brooks are well filled with trout. Faysville pond, with an area of 200 acres and Lost pond, with an area of 150 acres, contain trout.

The lumber business is the principal industry. In this connection the Bennington & Glastenbury railroad was built in 1872. A portion of the grade at the rate of 250 feet to the mile at that time was said to be the steepest railroad grade in the United States.

LANDGROVE—The settlement was begun in 1769, and the town was organized in 1800. It is a mountain town, small in area and small in population, being situated on the upper waters of the West river. Many brooks contain trout. Owing to its location, its principal business is that of lumber.

Hon. James L. Martin, United States district judge for Vermont, was born here.

MANCHESTER—The first settlement in Manchester, one of the oldest Vermont towns, was made in 1764, and the town was organized in 1766. The first Council of Safety met here July 15, 1777, and here Ira Allen originated the plan of financing Vermont's part of the American Revolution by confiscating the estate of Tories.

The Battenkill river flows through Manchester. Mount Equinox, 3,816 feet high, is the highest mountain in the southern part of the State. A road has been built to the summit and from this elevation a magnificent view may be obtained. To the southeast lie Greylock and Stratton mountains, to the east Ascutney and Monadnock; to the northeast Killington and Shrewsbury; in the far distance Kearsarge and Franconia of the White mountains; and to the southwest the Catskills. On clear days

Equinox trout pond, Manchester town, Bennington County.

Lakes Champlain and George may be seen. On the southern side of Mount Equinox, is a deep defile, called Skinner's hollow, down which a stream flows and disappears without any visible outlet. Nearby is the famous rocking stone weighing 35 tons, so nicely balanced that Professor Hitchcock has said, that if the trees did not obstruct it would be swayed by the wind. A wonderful cold spring is found on a plateau near the top of the mountain 3,600 feet above sea level. A cabin has been erected on the summit of the mountain. The streams contain trout.

Manchester is one of the famous summer resorts of New England. The village is situated on a plateau a thousand feet high and its broad main street shaded by great elms is very attractive. The village sidewalks are of white marble. For many years the Equinox house has been a popular summer resort. Here Mrs. Abraham Lincoln and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant came for rest and recreation, and here every summer come many well-known people. This is a favorite stopping place for automobile parties. An 18-hole golf course, open from June until November, has been laid out. This is said to be the finest summer golf course in the United States and the best players in the country attend the tournaments held in July, August and September. One of the attractions of the place is the Equinox trout pond, covering about 12 acres. Robert T. Lincoln, only son of President Lincoln, and former president of the Pullman Palace Car Company, has built a residence here.

Among the residents of this town who achieved distinction were Richard Skinner, governor, and chief judge of the supreme court, and A. L. Miner, congressman.

P E R U—The settlement was begun in 1773, and the town was organized in 1802. It was chartered as Bromley, the name being changed to Peru in 1803. The New Hampshire soldiers marching to the battle of Bennington cut a road from Peru to Manchester, and later this road was made into a turnpike. This was the last toll road in the State to be abolished, that feature having been eliminated by the Legislature of 1912. A granite monument, 23 feet high, marks the site of Stark's camp ground.

Buffum's pond in the northwestern part of the town is considered a curiosity because of its elevation; it contains pout and trout. There are several trout streams. This region is remarkable for its mountain views. The highest peak is Bromley mountain, 3,460 feet high. Peru village is located at the foot of Bromley mountain. Bromley inn, located here, is a favorite tourist resort and is noted for its outside fireplace.

There is a large area of virgin forest in Peru, and a considerable portion has been deeded to the State by M. J. Hapgood, as a park or forest reserve.

Upper picture, Bennington Battle monument and Mt. Anthony—Lower picture, Battenkill River in Arlington town, Bennington County.

P O W N A L—Pownal is located in the southwestern corner of the State. The first settlement is said to have been made in 1774 by a Dutchman who held no land title. The first recognized settlement was begun in 1762 and the town was organized in 1763. Many of the first settlers were from Rhode Island. During the Revolutionary period a considerable number of Tories lived here.

The principal rivers are the Hoosac and Walloomsac. Barber pond is located near the central part, has an area of 100 acres. It contains pickerel, pout, and perch. There are trout in the streams. The Green mountains lie along the eastern border and fine views may be obtained from West mountain, Mason's hill and Gregor rocks.

While James A. Garfield was a student at Williams college he taught a writing school in Pownal. James Fisk, Jr., a famous Wall Street operator of an earlier day, and a partner of Jay Gould, was born in Pownal, and here he erected a monument to a man who befriended him in his youth. Gen. Merritt Barber was also born here.

R E A D S B O R O—The first grant of this town was made in 1764 to Maj. Robert Rogers, a famous British scout in the French and Indian War, but as he was a Loyalist in the Revolution, his grant was held to be null and void. The settlement was begun before the Revolution.

Readsboro is a mountainous town and is watered by the Deerfield river. From the summits of the highest elevations a considerable portion of western Massachusetts can be seen. Readsboro pond, containing about 100 acres, is on the Massachusetts border in the western part. It contains pickerel and perch. Howe pond contains yellow perch and lake trout. Several streams contain brook trout. At a bridge over the Deerfield river at Readsboro hollow may be seen a boulder 25 feet long and 15 feet high, said to be about equal in size to the largest boulders in Great Britain. On the west branch of the Deerfield toward Heartwellville may be seen a succession of cataracts and a great number of boulders.

There are hematite beds in the northwestern part.

George M. Moulton, president of the Western Life Indemnity Company, was born in this town.

R U P E R T—This town was settled sparsely before the Revolution, but most of the inhabitants left during the war. The Tories who remained were in control for two or three years but the settlers returned soon after hostilities ceased. In 1785 the Vermont Legislature granted to Reuben Harmon the exclusive right to coin copper money for a period of three years. Vermont at this time was an independent republic, and was not admitted as a member of the Union until 1791.

Downer's Glen, Manchester town, Bennington County.

Rupert is a mountainous town. Fine views may be obtained from Mount Anthony and from Haystack, Shattarack and Master's mountains in the southwest part. These mountains form a height of land or water-shed. Indian river, a tributary of Pawlet river, rises here and flows northward into Lake Champlain. A tributary of the Battenkill river rises here and flows south. The Taconic range of mountains crosses the eastern part. Rupert is located on the New York border.

Israel Smith, governor, congressman, and one of the early political leaders of the State, was a resident of Rupert.

SANDGATE—The first settlement was made here in 1771. This is one of the New York border towns and is said to be mostly on a side hill. Bald mountain and Shattarack are in the northwestern part, Spruce and Equinox in the northeast, and Red mountain in the southeast. Other elevations are Swearing hill, which received its name as a result of a dispute between two hunters over game, and Minister's hill, so called because the grant for the first settled minister was made on this elevation. There is a remarkable passage between the east and west parts of the town through a mountain notch which affords scarcely room for a carriage road. This is a natural pass about 50 rods long, the walls of solid rock rising 30 feet high on each side. Green river, a tributary of the Battenkill, is formed in this town by the union of several small streams.

Rear Admiral Franklin C. Prindle was born in Sandgate.

SEARSBURG—Searsburg was settled about 1812 and was organized in 1833. This is another of Vermont's many mountain towns. Haystack mountain in the northeastern part is the highest peak. The Deerfield river crosses Searsburg. This river and its branches are famous as a fishing resort.

SHAFTSBURY—Shaftsbury, one of the New York border towns, was settled in 1763. The town was organized several years before the Revolution, but there is some doubt as to the exact date. A considerable number of the settlers came from Rhode Island and a hamlet in town is known as Little Rhode Island. Shaftsbury was the scene of many stirring events during the land controversy with New York.

A part of West mountain lies in the northwestern corner. At Shaftsbury Center are evidences of an ancient sea beach. East of the center of the town are Trumbull and Paul mountains. There are several trout streams.

Iron and marble deposits have been found in Shaftsbury. Silas Hawes, a blacksmith of this place, was the first man in the world to manufacture steel squares for the use of carpenters. This business grew into The Eagle Square Manufacturing Company, which has been located here for many years.

A delightful drive, Manchester town, Bennington County.

David Millington, of Shaftsbury, was the inventor of wax grafting for fruit trees. Gov. Jonas Galusha, one of the early Vermont political leaders, and Congressman Gideon Olin resided here.

STAMFORD—This town was first chartered as Stamford, later was chartered as New Stamford, and in 1783 the name was again changed to Stamford. The settlement of the town was begun before the Revolutionary War and it was organized in 1780.

The Hoosac range of mountains lies on the east and the Taconic range on the west of Stamford, like natural fortifications, a fork in the mountains occurring just north of Stamford. A dome-shaped elevation east of the village is called Allen's peak. Other important elevations in town are Cato, Sherman, Baker and Moose hills, the last named being so called because a moose was killed there. This town lies on the Massachusetts border and beautiful and extensive mountain views, covering considerable portions of Vermont and Massachusetts, may be obtained from the highest peaks of Stamford. The Deerfield river crosses the northeastern corner, and the north branch of the Hoosac river rises here. There are several ponds including Stamford, Sucker, Morse and Fish ponds.

A great number of boulders were deposited in this region by the drift agency countless centuries ago. One of these great boulders, called Rock Raymond, 12 feet high, 20 feet long and 18 feet wide, was used by an early settler as a buttress for his house. A huge boulder of Stamford granite, 15 feet high and 76 feet in circumference, has been carried just over the State line into the Massachusetts town of Florida. There is fine trout fishing in the brooks and the ponds contain trout and bass.

The Stamford Chemical works, established in 1865, manufacture wood alcohol and acetate of lime.

SUNDERLAND—The first permanent settlement in Sunderland was made in 1766 by a colony from Guilford, Conn., but the town was not organized until 30 years later, in 1796. Ethan and Ira Allen, the famous Vermont leaders, lived here for several years and a house built by Ethan Allen stood until 1845.

The eastern and central portions are mountainous. There are many small mountain streams in this township, the largest stream being the Battenkill river. Bourn pond, Brand pond, and Beebe pond are in the eastern part. The ponds contain trout and the brooks furnish excellent trout fishing.

WINHALL—The settlement of this town was begun about 1780 and it was organized in 1796.

Winhall is surrounded on three sides by mountains. Winhall river, which rises in a pond on Stratton mountain, flows through the town. Stratton and Bowen ponds have an area of about 100 acres each and contain trout. The streams also contain trout.

WOODFORD—The settlement of Woodford was begun about 1779 and the town was organized in 1792.

This is distinctively a mountain town, the central portion consisting of a table land or a plateau several miles wide. From the summit of Mount Prospect a magnificent view may be obtained. The drive from Bennington to Woodford is a continual ascent beside beautiful mountain streams. These streams furnish a great amount of water power. Big pond, containing about 100 acres, is the source of the principal branch of the Walloomsac river. There are several smaller ponds, including Little and Billings ponds, and a branch of the Deerfield river flows through the town. Pike, pickerel, bass, pout, and trout are caught in the ponds, and there is good trout fishing in several streams.

Yellow ochre beds are found in the valley of Roaring brook. Formerly there were several forges in the town and during President Jefferson's administration large contracts were obtained for making anchors for gunboats.

There is a well-known summer resort here, called White Crow inn. Trenor W. Park, a well-known New York financier, who had a residence in Bennington, was born in this town.

CALEDONIA COUNTY

BARNET—The settlement of Barnet, on the Connecticut river, was begun in 1770, and the town was organized in 1783. Most of the early settlers were from Scotland, and true to their early training, for many years they made large quantities of oatmeal.

Harvey's lake, about one and a half miles long by one mile wide, lies in the southwestern part of the town. It was named in honor of Col. Alexander Harvey, who was sent out by a company of farmers in Dundee, Scotland, and who located a tract of about 7,000 acres near this body of water. Stevens river is the outlet of Harvey's lake, and about 150 rods from the place where it empties into the Connecticut it falls 80 feet in a distance of 20 rods. These falls are very picturesque. Ross pond and Morse's pond, near the center of the town, contain about 50 and 20 acres, respectively. The Passumpsic river flows through the northeastern part. A portion of Fifteen Mile falls, one of the great water powers of the Connecticut river, lies along the eastern boundary of this town. The old Hazen Military road passed through Barnet. Harvey's lake contains pickerel, lake trout, perch and pout. The streams contain trout, perch, and suckers.

The principal village is McIndoes Falls in the southern part.

Benjamin F. Stevens, the eminent London bibliographer, was born here.

BURKE—The settlement of this town was begun in 1794 and the town was organized in 1796. Most of the early settlers, a considerable number of whom were Revolutionary soldiers, came from Litchfield, Conn.

The Passumpsic river flows through the town. The streams contain trout. Three high ridges run north and south. Burke mountain, which lies partly in Victory, is 3,500 feet high. Elmer A. Darling, who owns about 4,000 acres on the mountain, has built a road to the summit. Mr. Darling, who is a native of Burke, for many years was proprietor of the famous Fifth Avenue hotel of New York city. He returned to this town, where he has built a beautiful residence and established a fine stock farm.

Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Woodruff, U. S. A., was born here.

DANVILLE—The settlement of this town was begun in 1784, and it was organized in 1787. Danville was named for Admiral D'Anville, being one of the towns named for a distinguished Frenchman at the suggestion of Ethan Allen.

This town is watered by branches of the Passumpsic river. A part of Joe's pond, which contains an area of 1,000 acres, lies in the southern part, but the greater portion of the pond is in Cabot. It contains bass, pickerel, perch, and pout. The streams contain trout. The town rises gradually in elevation from the eastern to the western part. The village of Danville, 2,500 feet above the sea level, offers many attractions by reason of its extensive views and pure air. This is considered to be one of the best resorts in the country for hay fever sufferers.

Danville is famous as the birthplace of Thaddeus Stevens, who was one of the great leaders in Congress during what was known as the Reconstruction period immediately after the Civil War. Benjamin F. Deming, a Vermont congressman and William A. Palmer, governor and United States senator, were natives of Danville. Senator Palmer, who voted for the Missouri Compromise, is said to have been the only Vermont senator who ever voted for a slavery bill.

GROTON—The settlement of this town was begun in 1783 or 1784. Ethan Allen was one of the grantees. It was probably named for Groton, Mass., from which place some of the early settlers came.

Whitcher's mountain is in the southeastern part. Wells river flows through Groton in a southeasterly direction. The chief scenic attraction is Groton pond, surrounded by lofty hills and about three miles long by three-quarters of a mile wide. There

Upper picture, "The Old Homestead," St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County—Lower picture, Roadway Near St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County.

are many camps about the pond. Kettle pond in the extreme northeastern corner of the town, derived its name from the fact that a hunter lost his camp kettle in this vicinity. Pigeon pond is in the western part of the town and Lund's and Levi ponds are in the eastern part. These ponds are visited by many fishermen, bass, pike, pickerel, pout, and perch being caught. The streams contain trout.

HARDWICK—This town was first settled in 1788 and was organized in 1795. Some of the early settlers came from Hardwick, Mass., and gave the name of their native town to their new home.

Lamoille river crosses the town from east to west. The streams are well stocked with trout.

Hardwick is the headquarters of the Woodbury Granite Company and has become one of the important granite centers of the United States. Its growth has been as rapid and almost as remarkable as that of Barre. It is connected with the Woodbury quarries on Robeson mountain by a railroad nine miles long. Many great building contracts have been worked out here. The contract for the great Pennsylvania State capitol was taken when the Woodbury Granite Company had only two sheds and a partly open quarry, but the contract was completed in 22 months, two months ahead of the time specified.

Dorman B. Eaton, one of the pioneers in establishing civil service reform in this country, was born in Hardwick.

KIRBY—This town was settled as early as 1792, and it was organized in 1807. It was chartered to Roswell Hopkins, as Hopkinsville, but in 1808 the name was changed to Kirby.

A mountain range extends through the eastern part, and Moose river flows through the southern part. Kirby pond, with an area of 75 acres, contains trout and pout. The streams contain trout.

There are extensive granite deposits in the eastern part, which are worked.

Congressman W. W. Grout maintained a home here.

LYNDON—The settlement was begun in 1788, and the town was organized July 4th, 1791. In the summer of 1780 a committee of three, representing about fifty enterprising citizens of Providence, R. I., came to Vermont to select from ungranted lands, territory for a township. Following up the Connecticut and Passumpsic rivers, they climbed a conical hill southeast of what is now known as the "corner village" and from that eminence selected the location of Lyndon. The town was named Lyndon in honor of the oldest son of Hon. Jonathan Arnold, the first grantee. A large number of the early settlers came from Rhode Island.

One of many delightful drives in St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County.

Great falls and Little falls are on the Passumpsic river here. In the Great falls the water descends about sixty-five feet in a distance of thirty rods. Pretty pond is situated in the western part of the town. Several streams contain trout.

Theodore N. Vail, head of the American Telegraph & Telephone Company and of the Western Union Telegraph Company, one of the great captains of industry of the United States, has established a beautiful home near Lyndonville. Here he operates a large farm on scientific principles, and here he has established the Lyndon Agricultural school, which is doing excellent work in teaching Vermont boys the principles of modern scientific agriculture.

At Lyndonville, the largest village in town, is located the railroad shops and division headquarters of the Boston & Maine railroad.

This town has furnished three Vermont congressmen, Thomas Bartlett, Jr., William Cahoon, and Isaac Fletcher. A monument has been erected at Lyndon Center to Revolutionary soldiers and officers.

NEWARK—The settlement of Newark was begun in 1797, and it was organized in 1809.

This town is noted for a great number of springs. The Passumpsic river rises here. Clark pond is in the western part and Center pond, as its name indicates, is in the central part. Pout and bass are caught. Many trout streams are well stocked. The surface is hilly and many fine mountain views may be obtained.

There are extensive deposits of pink granite in Newark.

PEACHAM—The settlement of Peacham was begun in 1775, and the town was organized in 1784. The Hazen Military road, which was intended to reach from the Connecticut river to Canada, passed through this town. During the Revolutionary War a block-house was erected here as one of the stations along the military road. In 1810 the town of Deweysburg was divided between Danville and Peacham.

Peacham is situated on a high ridge forming a watershed between the Connecticut river and Lake Champlain. It has an altitude of 2,000 feet and over. Remarkably fine and extensive views may be obtained from the hills and several summer cottages have been erected here. Both the Green and the White mountains may be seen from these hills. Among the highest elevations are Devil hill and Cow hill. Onion River pond is one of the sources of the Winooski river. At one time the Winooski river was called the Onion. Little Hosmer pond is supposed to have derived its name from Aaron Hosmer, a hunter. Other ponds in town are, Ewell's, Foster, Martin's and Owl's Head ponds, and

they contain trout, pickerel, pout, and perch. Several brooks contain trout.

Congressmen William Chamberlain and John Mattocks were residents of Peacham. Oliver Johnson, a prominent antislavery leader and editor, was born here. Thaddeus Stevens fitted for college at Peacham Grammar school and studied law in the office of John Mattocks. In his will, Stevens provided that his mother's grave in Peacham, should be carefully tended and its corners planted with roses, "or other cheerful flowers."

RYEGATE—The settlement of this town was begun in 1773 and it was organized in 1776. It is located on the Connecticut river. On Feb. 17, 1773, 140 persons, most of them farmers in the shires of Renfrew and Lanark, Scotland, near the city of Glasgow, formed a Scots-American Company of Farmers, to purchase a tract of land in America for a settlement. The capital stock was one thousand pounds.

David Allen and James Whitelaw were sent to this country as agents. On the day they landed at Philadelphia, they met the Rev. John Witherspoon, president of Princeton college, and afterward a signer of the Declaration of Independence, who was part owner of the township of Ryegate, and who offered to sell. After traveling a distance of 2,700 miles, and examining many portions of the American colonies, these agents decided to purchase the southern half of Ryegate. A number of families and several young men came over in 1774. In 1775 sixty persons left Scotland for Ryegate, but were detained in Boston by the outbreak of the Revolution, and either returned to Scotland or went to Nova Scotia. A few of these persons came back after the war had ended and for several years following the declaration of peace, a few Scotch families arrived annually. James Whitelaw became a prominent man in Vermont, and was made surveyor general. Caledonia county was named in honor of these Scotch emigrants. At the present time many Scotch names are to be found in Ryegate and other towns in this vicinity. One of the early settlers was James Witherspoon, son of President Witherspoon of Princeton, who came before the outbreak of the Revolution. He was one of General Washington's aides and was killed in the battle of Germantown.

Blue mountain, about 2,200 feet high, contains extensive granite deposits and many mill stones have been quarried here. Wells river flows through the southern part of the town. Symes pond, with an area of 350 acres, and Coburn pond are located in the northern part and Ticklenaked pond, with an area of 225 acres, is in the southern part. These ponds contain bass, pickerel and perch. The streams contain trout, dace and bass.

Chief Justice Albert R. Savage, of the Maine supreme court, was born in Ryegate.

SHEFFIELD—The settlement of this town was begun in 1794, and it was organized in 1796. General Hull, who was prominent in the War of 1812, and who became famous or infamous, according to the point of view, by the surrender of Detroit to the British, once owned a large portion of Sheffield, but he exchanged the property for lands in Newburyport, Mass.

A mountain range passes through the northern and western portions of Sheffield, separating the valleys of the Passumpsic and Barton rivers and forming part of the watershed between the St. Lawrence and the Connecticut. There are several small ponds in the town, including Bruce pond in the western part and Long pond, Round pond and Duck pond in the northern part. The ponds contain pout, pickerel and trout. Several streams afford good trout fishing.

STANNARD—The area of Stannard is about one-third that of the average Vermont town. For many years it was known as Goshen gore, but in 1867, it was organized into a town by the Vermont Legislature, and was named in honor of Gen. George J. Stannard, a distinguished Vermont officer during the Civil War, whose famous flank attack at the battle of Gettysburg had much to do with turning the tide in favor of the Union cause. The settlement was begun as early as 1802.

One of the sources of the Lamoille river is in Stannard. Stannard pond, with an area of 100 acres, is situated in the eastern part and contains pout. The brooks contain trout.

ST. JOHNSBURY—The settlement of this town was begun in 1786, and it was organized in 1790. The town originally was granted by the British government, with parts of what are now known as Concord and Waterford, as Dunmore, in honor of the Earl of Dunmore. The name St. Johnsbury was suggested by Ethan Allen in honor of his friend, St. John De Crevecour, a French consul at New York. The first of the grantees and one of the first settlers was Jonathan Arnold, who for several years was a member of Congress from Rhode Island. He became the first town clerk and a prominent man in this region.

The Passumpsic river runs through the center of the town from north to south. In the southern part it is joined by the Moose river from the east and by Sleeper's river from the northwest.

The village of St. Johnsbury, one of the most populous industrial centers of Vermont, is located at the junction of Moose and Passumpsic rivers. This town is famous the world over as the home of the Fairbanks Scale works, which were established in 1830. Platform scales were invented by Thaddeus Fairbanks, who was a member of a company formed here for the cleaning and

Upper picture, Peaceful river scene, Barnet town, Caledonia County—Lower picture, A wealth of blossoms in St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County.

marketing of hemp, and finding the existing methods of weighing that product inadequate, he invented these scales. This industry has grown to great proportions. The plant includes forty buildings with about 15 acres of floor space. For his useful invention, Thaddeus Fairbanks was knighted by the Emperor of Austria. It is said that these scales can weigh a ship with its cargo or the dust from the sharpening of a lead pencil. The products of this establishment are shipped to all parts of the world.

Erastus Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, was governor of Vermont at the outbreak of the Civil War, and the State Legislature placed at his disposal the sum of $600,000, for raising and equipping troops. Later, his son, Horace Fairbanks, was governor of Vermont. He presented to the town the public library, lecture hall and art gallery known as the St. Johnsbury Athenaeum. Another member of the family, Col. Franklin Fairbanks, presented the Museum of Natural Sciences to St. Johnsbury. Luther Jewett, of St. Johnsbury, was a member of Congress, and Charles A. Willard, United States judge of Minnesota, was born here. Two distinguished residents of St. Johnsbury are Wendell P. Stafford, now judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and well known as an orator and poet, and Henry Clay Ide, now minister to Spain, who was a representative of the great powers at Samoa and later governor-general of the Philippine islands.

St. Johnsbury Academy is a well known educational institution. A United States fish hatchery is located here. The Old Pine Tree Golf Club is an attractive feature of the summer life of the town.

SUTTON—The settlement of Sutton was begun in 1790, and the town was organized in 1794. The name given in the charter was Billymead, but it was changed in 1812 to Sutton.

Three branches of the Passumpsic rise in the northwestern part of the town, dividing it into four ridges or elevations. This town is on the watershed between the Connecticut and St. Lawrence river systems. Mount Pisgah, which is one of the mountain sentinels guarding Lake Willoughby, lies on the border between Sutton and Westmore.

There are a large number of ponds in Sutton. Fish pond and Duck pond lie well up on the mountain. The Lime ponds are so called because their bottoms are covered with white marl and from this marl the early settlers of this and surrounding towns, made putty for their windows, lime with which to lay their chimneys, and plaster for their walls. The list of ponds in town includes Marl pond, Duck pond, Blake pond, Little Fish pond, Big Fish pond, Lime pond and Rocky pond. The ponds contain bass, trout and pout, and there are trout in several brooks.

Upper picture, Academy Hill, Peacham town, Caledonia County—Lower picture, A woodland lake, Peacham town, Caledonia County.

There are several mineral springs in the town containing sulphur and iron.

Forty years ago this was the banner maple sugar producing town in the State.

E. O. and E. E. Silver, of the school book publishing house of Silver, Burdett & Company, and Henry O. Houghton, of the well-known publishing firm of Houghton and Mifflin, were born here.

WALDEN—The settlement of this town was begun in 1789, and it was organized in 1794. Most of the early settlers were emigrants from New Hampshire. The Hazen Military road passed through Walden and General Hazen built a block-house here. The name of the officer in command of this post was Walden, and his name evidently was given to the town.

This town is on the watershed between the Lamoille and Connecticut river systems. Some of the highest cultivated land in the State is said to be in Walden. The Lamoille river touches the northwest corner and one branch of the Winooski rises in the town. Lyford pond is situated in the southern part and Cole's pond in the northern part. These ponds contain pickerel, pout and suckers. Joe's pond, most of which is in Cabot and Danville, touches the southern portion. The name was derived from a friendly St. Francis Indian called Joe, who with his squaw, Molly, lived in the vicinity of this pond. They were held in great respect by the people because they gave warning of an Indian attack. In his old age Joe received a pension from the Vermont Legislature.

Walden was the home of the late Gov. Charles J. Bell, who for many years was one of the best-known members of the National Grange in the country.

WATERFORD—The settlement of this town was begun as early as 1783, and it was organized in 1793. The town was chartered as Littleton, the name being changed to Waterford in 1797. This town lies in the Connecticut river valley and part of the Fifteen Mile falls lies along its eastern boundary. A charter has been secured for a great power development here and it is expected that the Chase and Harriman interests, which have developed the power at Vernon and are developing the power on the headwaters of the Deerfield river, in southern Vermont, will develop at least 60,000 horse power here. Stiles' pond, with an area of 150 acres, contains trout and pickerel. The brooks furnish trout fishing.

Jonathan Ross, chief judge of the Vermont supreme court, and United States senator by the appointment of the governor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Morrill, was born in this town.

WHEELOCK—The first settlement of this town was made in 1790, and it was organized in 1792. It was chartered in

1785 to Dartmouth college and Moor's Indian Charity school and was named in honor of John Wheelock, president of Dartmouth. The land is still owned by Dartmouth college, and the occupants lease it from that institution, paying a rental therefor.

A chain of hills extends from north to south across the western part. Wheelock mountain is the highest elevation. Wheelock pond is in the southwestern part of the town and Chandler pond in the southeastern part. They contain pickerel. Trout are abundant in all the brooks. Two sulphur springs have been discovered.

Rev. Ozora S. Davis, president of the Chicago Theological seminary, was born here.

CHITTENDEN COUNTY

BOLTON—The settlement of Bolton was begun soon after the close of the Revolution. It was organized in 1794.

Bolton lies in the heart of the Green mountains, is crossed by the Winooski river, and is situated midway between Montpelier and Burlington. The mountains are piled up on either side of the Winooski valley, and the surface of the town is broken by deep ravines and gorges, often running at right angles to each other, through which mountain brooks flow. Duck brook, which pours down a mountain gorge, is so called because many wild ducks formerly made their nests along its banks. Camel's Hump is situated between this town and Duxbury. Bone mountain, in the eastern part, derives its name from the fact that one of the first settlers, a native of France, named Bone, was killed by falling from a precipice of this mountain 400 feet high. Stimson's mountain is in the central part, Robin's mountain in the eastern part, and Blueberry hill in the extreme eastern part. Bolton mountain is also situated in this town. Wahlen pond, having an area of 100 acres and Howrigan pond, contain bass, pickerel, perch and pout. Several small streams contain trout.

The Legislature of 1912 voted a sum of money for the erection of a footbridge at Bolton crossing the Winooski river, which will form a part of the Green Mountain trail. It is said that the winds which draw through the mountain passes here, make Bolton several degrees cooler in summer than the neighboring towns.

BURLINGTON—The first settlement was made in Burlington in the year 1773, but the town was abandoned after the American retreat from Canada early in the Revolutionary War. No further settlements were made until after peace was declared. The town was organized in 1797, and was incorporated

as a city in 1865. It is probable that the name of the town was derived from the Burling family, of Westchester county, New York, who were numbered among the grantees of Colchester and several other Vermont towns. Ethan and Ira Allen were extensive land owners here. Ethan Allen made Burlington his home during the last years of his life, and died on a farm a little north of the city, near the mouth of the Winooski river. He was buried in Green Mount cemetery, and the State of Vermont erected over his grave a lofty monument. This consists of a shaft 42 feet high on a granite pedestal, surmounted by a marble statue 8 feet and 4 inches in height, the work of Peter Stevenson, a Boston sculptor.

Burlington was an important military post during the War of 1812. Commodore Macdonough came here at the outbreak of the war, for the purpose of organizing a fleet on Lake Champlain, and to this town he brought his bride from Connecticut. Gen. Wade Hampton was in command of the land forces and a later commander was General Macomb. During part of the war the college buildings were used for barracks. Fortifications were erected on a bluff overlooking the lake and these works were attacked by a British ship, but no serious harm was done. This camp ground and fortification has been transformed into Battery Park, containing about nine acres. Green Mountain Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has erected a bronze tablet on a boulder, setting forth the historic features of the place. North of this city is Ethan Allen park, a part of the old Ethan Allen farm, and in the highest portion of this park, on Indian Rock, used as a lookout by the Indians before the white men came, a massive stone tower called Ethan Allen tower has been erected by the Sons of the American Revolution. A bronze tablet has also been erected in the park by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The University of Vermont, which is located here, was founded by Ira Allen. Its charter was granted in 1791 and its doors were opened in 1800. A medical department was organized in 1821, and the Agricultural college was established immediately following the passage by Congress of the Land Grant act, of which Senator Morrill of Vermont was the father. The college buildings are located in the highest part of the city. Here may be obtained a view of Lake Champlain in its widest part and beyond the lake, to the west, the Adirondack mountains. To the east may be seen the peaks of the Green Mountain range. Travelers have said that the view from the cupola of the main college building was one of the finest in the United States. Billings library is one of the finest specimens of the work of H. H. Richardson, the famous architect. The east wing contains the library of the late George P. Marsh. In the college museum may be seen one of the largest archeological collections known of prehistoric Vermont and the

Camel's Hump from near Huntington, Chittenden County. Note the similarity of picture and the State coat-of-arms.

valuable oriental collection of H. Le Grand Cannon. Williams Science hall, the gift of the late E. H. Williams of Philadelphia, one of the proprietors of the Baldwin Locomotive works, contains the Torrey and Frost herbariums of Vermont specimens and the remarkably complete herbarium of 50,000 specimens collected by the late C. G. Pringle, representing the known flora of North America. The Converse dormitory, a beautiful marble structure, was erected by the late John H. Converse, a business partner of the donor of the Williams Science hall, and a native of Burlington. Morrill hall was erected by the State of Vermont for the use of the Agricultural college and was named in honor of Senator Morrill. A statue of General Lafayette adorns the College park and commemorates the fact that the distinguished Frenchman laid the corner stone of the old south college building. Grass Mount, the girls' college dormitory, is the old Governor Van Ness mansion. The Vermont Agricultural Experiment station and a station of the United States Weather Bureau are located here.

Burlington is the largest city in the State, and has long been an important center of trade and commerce. The first steamboat *Vermont*, built in 1808, only eight months after Robert Fulton's *Clermont* began to navigate the Hudson, was the world's second successful steamboat, and was launched at Burlington. For many years this city has been the headquarters of the Champlain Transportation Company. Burlington has long been an important lumber market and in 1875 only two cities in the country surpassed it in the amount of its lumber business. This city has the benefit of both rail and water transportation. Freight may be brought by water from New York by the Hudson river, Champlain canal and Lake Champlain, and from ports on the Great Lakes and Canada by way of the St. Lawrence river, the Richelieu river, the Chambly Canal, and Lake Champlain. The Champlain canal has recently been deepened and it is hoped in the not distant future, a canal may be constructed in the vicinity of St. Johns, Que., to Montreal, thus making Lake Champlain part of a deep water route from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic ocean.

Burlington is a city of beautiful homes, of broad, shaded, well kept streets, and its location is ideal. William Dean Howells, the famous author, once said: "Burlington is the most beautiful city in the world." It is situated on a side hill, sloping down to Lake Champlain, which has as a background the splendid mountain wall of the Adirondacks. This city is a natural center for tourists who wish to visit Ausable Chasm and the Adirondacks, Canadian points, Lakes Champlain and George, and points in the Green and White mountains. There are many points of interest in the immediate vicinity of Burlington. South of the city are Queen City park, a popular resort, and Red Rocks, on the shore of Lake Champlain, containing many beautiful drives, the property of

Edward Hatch, a prominent New York merchant. It is only a few miles south to Shelburne Farms, the great estate of Col. W. Seward Webb. North of the city are Rock point, a high and rocky point projecting into Lake Champlain and Starr Farm beach, where many summer camps are located. Cedar beach and Thompson's point on the Charlotte shore, contain many cottages patronized by Burlington people and their guests.

A little way out of Burlington harbor, rising from the waters of the lake, is Rock Dunder, 36 feet high, with a circumference at its base of 310 feet. On Juniper island, in Lake Champlain, a little way out from Burlington, was erected the first light house on Lake Champlain. This island is the property of the United States government. Farther out in the lake are the Four Brothers called by the French the Islands of the Four Winds, where many sea gulls make their nests. Henry Holt, the well-known New York publisher, has a beautiful summer home on the heights overlooking the city. The Lake Champlain Yacht Club and Waubanakee Golf Club add to the attractions for summer visitors.

One of the principal events in the celebration of the tercentenary of the discovery of Lake Champlain, observed in 1909, was held in Burlington. President Taft, the governors of Vermont and New York, the British and French ambassadors, and many other distinguished guests, were in attendance. In Lake View cemetery may be seen the statue of Gen. George J. Stannard.

A list of distinguished citizens who have lived in Burlington, would include Cornelius P. Van Ness, chief judge of the supreme court, governor, and one of the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent to settle the boundary between the United States and the British possessions; George P. Marsh, minister to Italy, whose residence at the head of one of the principal streets was a landmark for many years; George F. Edmunds, for nearly twenty-five years a leader of the United States Senate; Edward J. Phelps, minister to Great Britain; Gen. Oliver O. Howard, who made his home here after retiring from active service in the United States Army; David A. Smalley, at one time chairman of the Democratic national committee; and Congressman David J. Foster, chairman of the House committee on foreign relations. Among the well-known residents of the city at the present time are Ex-Gov. U. A. Woodbury; S. G. W. Benjamin, author and former minister to Persia; Brig.-Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn, U. S. A., and Brig.-Gen. Crosby P. Miller, U. S. A.

CHARLOTTE—The first attempt at settlement was made in 1776, but no permanent settlement was made until 1784. The town was organized in 1787. Some of the first settlers were Quakers.

The Laplotte river flows through the northeastern corner of the town and Lewis creek through the southeastern part. Scott

pond is in the southern part. Mutton hill is in the northern part of the town, Pease mountain in the center and Mount Philo in the southern part. The last named mountain has become a popular summer resort. A 50-foot tower has been erected on the summit and a magnificent view of Lake Champlain, the Green mountains, and the Adirondacks is afforded. More than a score of mountains over 4,000 feet high are visible from this point. The Indians are said to have used the summit of this mountain as a signal station. Cedar beach and Thompson's point are popular resorts on the Charlotte shore of Lake Champlain. Thompson's point was the summer home of the late Justice David J. Brewer of the United States supreme court.

Dean's cave, near the Ferrisburg line, is on the side of a mountain, the entrance being in a fissure of rocks in the face of a precipice eighty feet high. The cavern is thirty feet below ground, and is six feet wide, twenty feet long, and fifteen feet high. Another room of about the same size opens out of it. On the New York shore of Lake Champlain opposite Charlotte is Split rock, a natural curiosity

The Holmes apple orchard, one of the best known in the eastern part of the United States, is located in Charlotte. Cyrus G. Pringle, a famous botanist, and John A. Kasson, for many years a prominent member of Congress, and a diplomat, were born here.

COLCHESTER—The settlement of this town was begun in 1772, but was abandoned during the last part of the Revolution. It was organized in 1793. Evidences of an Indian village have been found on Colchester point. The town was settled by three famous Vermont pioneers, Ira and Ethan Allen and Remember Baker, members of the Onion River Land Company, which cut a road from Castleton to this place. During the Revolution a block house called Fort Frederick was erected near the north end of the present highway bridge, between Burlington and the village of Winooski. The Winooski river was a natural highway for Indian war parties from Lake Champlain to the Connecticut river. Ira Allen was the first town clerk and the early records are in his handwriting. After the Revolution, Ira Allen erected mills, a forge, and an anchor shop at Winooski falls.

The Lamoille river forms part of the boundary between Colchester and Milton and the Winooski river forms part of the boundary between Colchester and Burlington. A little way above the village of Winooski the river of the same name has cut a gorge through the solid rock ninety feet deep and seventy feet wide. Colchester pond in the eastern part of the town is three-quarters of a mile long by one-half of a mile wide. Mallett's bay, one of the largest on Lake Champlain, is a popular summer resort. Camps Barnard, McVicar, Winnisquam, and Iroquois are located in this town, all being in the nature of summer schools. Bass,

A drive near Malletts Bay, Colchester town, Chittenden County.

pickerel, perch and pout are caught in the ponds. There is good fishing in Mallett's bay.

Fort Ethan Allen, a United States cavalry post, the reservation containing 767 acres, is located near the Essex line, most of it being in Colchester. Winooski, a manufacturing village, situated in the southern part, just across the river from Burlington, contains large cotton and woolen mills and the large plant of the Porter Screen Company, which manufactures screen doors and windows.

Heman Allen, congressman and United States minister to Chili, was a resident of Colchester. He was sometimes called "Chili" Allen to distinguish him from Heman Allen of Milton, who also served in Congress.

E S S E X—The first settlement was made in 1783 and the town was organized in 1786. It is supposed to have been named for the Earl of Essex. Indian implements, flints and fragments of pottery have been found here.

Brown's river flows through the eastern part and the Winooski river along the southern border. Bass, perch, pickerel, and trout are caught in the streams. Near the village of Essex Junction is one of the best water powers in this part of the State. The great freshet in 1830 cut a new channel for Brown's river. The northern and eastern portions of the town are hilly.

Essex Junction is an important railroad center. This village is connected with Winooski and Burlington by an electric railroad. A portion of the military reservation of Fort Ethan Allen lies in the western part of the town.

During the period when Henry J. Raymond, the founder of the New York Times, was a student in the University of Vermont, he taught school in Essex.

H I N E S B U R G—This town was settled just before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, and like other towns of northern Vermont was abandoned during the conflict. The town was organized in 1787. It was named for David Hine, one of the grantees. A considerable number of the early settlers came from Rhode Island, and one hamlet in town is called Rhode Island Corners. The eastern part of the town is higher than the western, as the surface rises from the Champlain valley toward the Green mountains. Excellent views of the Champlain valley and the Adirondacks are afforded from the higher elevations. The Laplotte river rises in the southeastern part. In this part of the town a mountain ridge is cleft from base to summit by a chasm from one-half to one-fourth of a mile wide, through which a branch of Lewis creek flows from Huntington. Hinesburg pond or Lake Iroquois, is three-quarters of a mile long by one-half a mile wide, and lies partly in the town of Williston. It is a beautiful body of

water and many camps are located on its shores. Pond brook, the outlet of this lake, furnishes excellent water power. Eels, pickerel and suckers are caught.

Gov. Asahel Peck was a resident of Hinesburg.

HUNTINGTON—The settlement of Huntington was begun in 1786, and it was organized in 1790. This is a typical mountain town containing many lofty elevations and many mountain streams. A portion of Camel's Hump lies in Huntington. North mountain is situated in the northern part. The principal stream is the Huntington river, and the drives along its banks, beautifully shaded by forests, are exceedingly attractive. Big pond has an area of 100 acres. Trout are caught in the streams. Gen. Emerson H. Liscum, a gallant American soldier, who was killed before the walls of Tientsin during the Boxer troubles in China, was born here.

JERICHO—The settlement of this town was begun in 1774. A block house was built and occupied as an outpost during the early part of the Revolution, being abandoned at the approach of Burgoyne. One family remaining here through the war was made prisoners by the Indians in 1780. The town was organized in 1786.

The Winooski river flows through the southwestern part, Brown's river through the northern part, and Little river rises in the eastern part. Trout are caught in the smaller streams.

MILTON—The first settlement of Milton, one of the Lake Champlain towns, was begun in 1782, and the town was organized in 1788. It is supposed to have been named for Milton, the famous English poet.

The surface of the town rises gradually from the western to the eastern part. The two highest elevations in town are Cobble hill and Snake hill or Arrowhead mountain, and very fine views may be obtained from their summits. Long pond and Round pond are situated in the northwestern part. The Lamoille river flows through the town and just below Milton village are the Great falls, one of the finest water powers in the State. Here the river falls about 150 feet in a distance of 50 rods. A large pulp mill utilizes this power. The fish caught include sturgeon, bass, perch, pout, pike, and pickerel.

The early settlers sent much timber to the Montreal market, floating it down the Lamoille river to Lake Champlain. Evidences of an ancient Indian encampment have been found at the mouth of the Lamoille. There are several camps along the lake shore, including Camp Martin, Camp Watson and Camp Rich. The Sandbar bridge, about two miles long, built on a natural sandbar deposited by the waters of the Lamoille, connects this town with South Hero, the southern town of Grand Isle county.

Congressman Heman Allen was a resident of this town. Paul Smith of Adirondack hotel fame, and Don J. Whittemore, chief engineer of the Chicago & Milwaukee railroad, were born here.

RICHMOND—Richmond was formed from portions of four towns. The first settlement was made in 1775, but the inhabitants left during the Revolution and the town was not organized until 1795.

This is a town of fine scenery and beautiful drives. Richmond pond is situated in the northeastern part and Gilette pond is in the southeastern part. The Winooski river is the principal stream and the Huntington river empties into it at the village of Jonesville. The brooks contain trout and bass, pickerel, perch and shiners are caught in the Winooski river. An interesting feature is the "Old Round church," a sixteen-sided edifice built in 1813. The fossil remains of an elephant's tusk were found in this town many years ago.

Vermont's famous statesman, George F. Edmunds, was born in Richmond.

ST. GEORGE—This is one of the smallest of Vermont towns and is said to have been named for King George the Third of England. The settlement was begun in 1784 and the town was organized in 1813.

SHELBURNE—This is the first town south of Burlington, on Lake Champlain, and it is said to have been named for the Earl of Shelburne. The first two settlers, who located here in 1768, were Germans engaged in the lumber trade with Canada. They are said to have been murdered for their money by a band of Montreal soldiers. The town was organized in 1787.

There were enough settlers here at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War to make it possible to recruit a band of fifteen Minute Men. One of the earliest settlers was Moses Pierson. He was obliged to abandon his home in the year 1777, the year of Burgoyne's invasion. Early in 1778 he returned with his family and a few men to thresh some wheat. While they were here an attack was made by a party of Indians and Tories, probably from Canada. The house had been strongly barricaded and a stout resistance was made. Two men of the garrison were killed and others were wounded. Attempts to burn the house were unsuccessful, the blaze being extinguished on one occasion by the use of a barrel of home-brewed beer. An infant daughter was unharmed, although several bullets were found on the bed on which she lay. The attacking party were driven off, several of them being killed or wounded.

During the winter of 1812-13 the small American fleet on Lake Champlain under command of Commodore Macdonough,

Upper picture, Red Rocks near Burlington, Chittenden County—Lower picture, Sunset near Colchester point, Chittenden County.

was anchored in Smith's bay for winter quarters. Macdonough called this "my poor, forlorn looking squadron." The ship yard of the Champlain Transportation Company is located in Shelburne bay.

The Laplotte river flows into Shelburne bay. The name is said to have been given to the stream as the result of a plot or stratagem executed by the Americans during the Revolutionary War. Learning that a band of Indians had concealed their canoes under the willows at the mouth of this stream, the boats were riddled with holes and put back in their hiding place. When the Indians returned from their expedition, they were fired upon from ambush and fled to their boats only to find that they were not seaworthy. Shelburne pond is in the northwestern part of the town and contains pike, pickerel, bass, pout, and perch.

The property of Dr. W. Seward Webb, containing about 4,000 acres, one of the largest and finest estates in the country, is located along the lake shore in Shelburne. A beautiful residence has been erected and large barns have been built, some of them being among the largest in the United States. A system of macadamized roads has been provided for the estate and farming operations are carried on upon a large scale.

Among the residents of Shelburne who have gained distinction, are the late Congressman Ezra Meech, and Gov. John L. Barstow. Byron S. Hurlbut, professor of English in Harvard University, and dean of the department, was born here.

SOUTH BURLINGTON—This town was set off from Burlington when the city was incorporated in 1865, and extends south along Shelburne bay. Queen City park is a well known summer resort, and there are several fine summer residences along Lake Champlain.

UNDERHILL—The first settlement was made in 1786, and the town was organized in 1795.

This town lies in the shadow of Mount Mansfield, part of the mountain lying within its borders. The name is probably derived from the fact that Benjamin Underhill was one of the grantees and other persons of the same name were prominent in the organization of the town.

Brown's river rises here on the slope of Mount Mansfield. This river and numerous brooks are well stocked with trout.

Udny Hay, one of the early settlers, was deputy quartermaster general for the American army in New York during the Revolution and later was deputy commissary general of purchase for the northern division of the army. He was a prominent man in the early history of the State, being a member of the council of censors.

WESTFORD—The first settlement was made in 1787, and the town was organized in 1793. Among the early settlers was a New Hampshire colony in the northeastern and a Rhode Island colony in the northwestern, part of the town.

Westford is located on the western slope of the Green mountains and affords many scenic attractions. Brown's river flows northerly through the town. This stream and several brooks contain trout.

Luke P. Poland, chief judge of the Vermont supreme court, United States senator and congressman, was born in Westford.

WILLISTON—The settlement was begun in 1774, and the town was organized in 1786. It was named in honor of Samuel Willis, one of the grantees. Most of the early settlers were people from Connecticut and western Massachusetts. Among the very first settlers was Thomas Chittenden, who held very much the same place in Vermont that George Washington did in the nation. With his wife and ten children he went on foot to Castleton in 1776, being obliged to abandon his home on account of the Revolutionary War. He was the first governor of the State, holding office from 1778 to 1789 and from 1790 to his death in 1797. No other governor of the State has approached him in length of service. He was a wise and trusted leader during the formative period of the State, both before and after its admission to the Union. The State of Vermont has erected a monument in his honor near his burial place.

Martin Chittenden, a son of Thomas Chittenden, was governor during a part of the War of 1812. He aroused much opposition by attempting to keep the Vermont troops from participating in the battle of Plattsburg.

The Winooski river lies along the northern border of the town. Portions of Hinesburg and Shelburne ponds are in this town and they contain bass, pickerel and pout.

ESSEX COUNTY

AVERILL—Averill was chartered as early as 1762, but it never has been organized. It is situated on the crest of the watershed between the Connecticut and St. Lawrence river systems, and has an altitude of about 1,800 feet. This town contains many scenic attractions and is much frequented by sportsmen. It is growing in popularity as a summer resort. Great Averill, Little Averill and Little Leach ponds are situated in the northern part. The first two ponds contain trout and saibling,

salmon trout and longe. The last named pond contains an abundance of trout. The east branch of the Nulhegan river flows through this town. No part of Vermont more nearly approaches a wilderness than this section. The scenery around these ponds is very beautiful, and the added attraction of good fishing is likely to make this an important tourist resort.

BLOOMFIELD—Bloomfield, one of the Connecticut river towns, was first settled in 1796, and was organized in 1802. It was chartered as Minehead, the name being changed later to Bloomfield. The Nulhegan river flows through the southeastern part of the town, emptying into the Connecticut. It receives the waters of the East branch, Black branch, Yellow branch, Mill branch, and Clough branch. The Black branch and several other streams contain trout.

BRIGHTON—The first settlement was made in 1823, and the town was organized in 1832. It was originally called Random, as it was a random purchase, the name being changed to Brighton when the town was organized. This town constituted a part of the route of the St. Francis and Algonquin Indians from Canada to the Connecticut river and southern New England. Lake Memphremagog, the Clyde river, Island pond, and the Nulhegan river were important sections of this old highway of war parties. De Witt Clinton of New York once surveyed this route for a canal from Lake Champlain to Casco bay, Maine.

There are eight ponds in this town, the largest being Island pond, which gives its name to the principal village. It was so called because near the center of the pond is an island containing 22 acres. The pond is about two miles long and a mile and a half wide. Its altitude is about 1,250 feet. It is on a height of land between Lake Memphremagog and the Connecticut river and its waters drain into Lake Memphremagog. Surrounded by mountains, it is a beautiful body of water. Black pond, Buck pond, McConnell pond, Spectacle pond and Nulhegan pond are situated in this town. Bass, perch and pickerel are caught in several of these ponds.

The principal branch of Nulhegan river rises only a few rods east of Island pond. The rivers of Brighton include the Clyde, the Kilby, and the Nulhegan. The Clyde river was named by Surveyor General James Whitelaw from the Scottish river of that name.

The division headquarters of the Grand Trunk railway are located at Island Pond where a railroad Y. M. C. A. building has been erected. This is a customs port.

BRUNSWICK—The settlement of this town was begun in 1780 and it was organized in 1796.

Upper picture, A Vermont homestead, Lemington town, Essex County—Lower picture, Road and river scene, Lemington town, Essex County.

Brunswick lies along the Connecticut river and its meadow land is usually overflowed in the spring. The Nulhegan river crosses the northwestern corner and Paul stream crosses the southeastern part. Situated in this town are Little Wheeler pond, Denin's pond, Paul's Stream pond, Tuttle pond, South Wheeler pond, containing 150 acres and Mineral pond, containing 200 acres. The last named is celebrated for its water lilies. Dace, perch, pickerel and trout are caught in the various ponds.

Notch mountain, 2,240 feet high, is the loftiest elevation in town. In the northwestern part of the town is a natural pass between two high mountains, called Little notch. The Magog road from the Connecticut river to Island Pond passes through this notch, the length of this mountain pass being about 20 rods.

In a high bank forty feet above the Connecticut river, in a semi-circle, is a notable group of mineral springs, only a few feet apart, each of which is said to differ from the others in taste. These springs are said more nearly to resemble the chalybeate springs of Germany than any others in New England. A little distance from the springs is Silver lake, its area being 25 or 30 acres. From the heights above these springs, may be obtained a splendid and extensive view of the Connecticut valley.

Deposits of light granite are found in Brunswick. On the old Daniel Smith farm is a granite boulder of 500 tons weight, upon so small a base that it has been called "the rock that stands upon nothing."

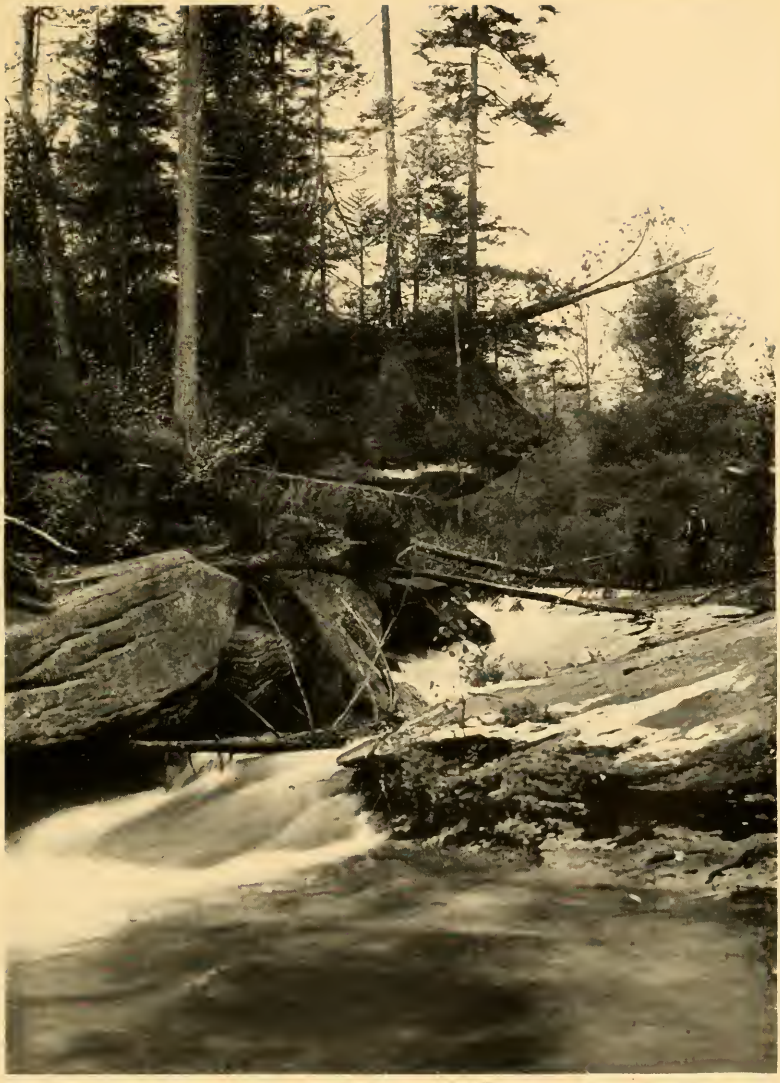
C A N A A N—The settlement of Canaan, which is situated in the northeastern corner of the State, was begun as early as 1785. In 1801 the town of Norfolk was annexed.

Leeds pond is partly in Canaan and partly in Canada, Big Leach pond is in this town. The streams include Roaring branch, Leach's stream and Willard brook, some of which contain trout. Big Leach or Wallis pond has an area of 1,200 acres and contains dace, pickerel and shiners.

C O N C O R D—The first settlement in Concord, a Connecticut river town, was made in 1789 and it was organized in 1794.

Moose river flows through the western part. Miles pond, with an area of 400 acres, is situated at the foot of Miles mountain, which is 2,700 feet high. A cave in Miles mountain is considered something of a curiosity. Hall's pond, about a mile long and half a mile wide, is situated in the southern part. Other ponds are Meadow pond and Little pond. These ponds contain bass, carp, dace, perch, pout, pickerel, shiners and trout. There are numerous trout brooks in town.

There are some copper deposits in Concord, but it has not proved a lucrative business to work them.



An outlet—Little Averill Lake, Averill town, Essex County.

The first normal school in America was established at Concord Corner by Rev. S. R. Hall, who is said to have invented the blackboard and the eraser. Edward F. Bingham, a former chief justice of the supreme court of the district of Columbia, and Herbert Adams, the well-known sculptor, were born here.

EAST HAVEN—The first settlement was made in 1804, but the town was not organized until 1845. A high ridge runs through the center of the town. Moose river flows through the eastern part and the Passumpsic river through the western part. The streams contain an abundance of trout.

FERDINAND—This is an unorganized town, and was chartered in 1761. Many years ago part of the old town of Wenlock was annexed. The Nulhegan river flows through the northern part. Many small streams are well filled with trout. New Found pond has an area of 300 acres, Mulligan pond an area of 200 acres and Trout pond an area of 75 acres. Trout are caught in all these ponds. The southern part of the town is mountainous. The census of 1910 showed a considerable gain in population during the past decade.

GRANBY—The settlement of Granby was begun in 1790, and the town was organized in 1798. It was named in honor of the Earl of Granby. The surface of the town is broken and hilly. Moose river flows across the western part. The town is also watered by Branch Pond stream and by Granby stream. Cow Mountain pond is situated in the southern part and part of New Found pond is in this town. These ponds contain trout and numerous trout brooks in town are well stocked.

GUILDHALL—The settlement of this town was begun in 1764. This region was much frequented by the Indians in the early days of its history. Col. Ward Bailey built a block house here during the Revolution which was afterwards used as the first county jail, Guildhall being the county seat.

The streams in town include Wallace branch and Burnside branch. Several brooks contain trout. There are two small ponds in town, Stevens and Ball ponds, which contain pickerel and pout. The highest elevations are Burnside mountain and Cow mountain, the latter mountain, situated in the western part of the town, being so named because a hermit Negro, who lived near here in the early days of Guildhall, was punished for stealing a cow.

Henry W. Denison, a native of Guildhall, has been the legal adviser of the Japanese department of foreign affairs since 1880. He represented Japan in the drafting of the treaty of peace with Russia after the Russo-Japanese War. He is also member of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague. Col. Everett C.

Upper picture, The Connecticut River, Bloomfield town, Essex County—Lower picture, Touring road, Averill town, Essex County.

Benton, of Boston, a native of the town, has given a library and Masonic hall to Guildhall.

LEMINGTON—The settlement of Lemington was begun in 1781. Later a part of Canaan was annexed. This is one of the Connecticut river towns and it is crossed by Willard stream, Mill branch and Clough branch. There is a small pond in the eastern part, and there are several trout brooks. Monadnoc mountain in this town is 3,025 feet high and is a mass of granite. From its summit a magnificent view up and down the Connecticut river and over the White mountains may be obtained. A mineral spring issues from the eastern side of the mountain. The surface of the town is generally broken and rocky.

LEWIS—Lewis is an unorganized town, which was chartered in 1762. Its surface is mountainous. It is watered by the North branch, the East branch, the West branch, the Yellow Branch, and the Black branch, all of which flow into the Nulhegan river. Lewis pond is situated in the northwestern part.

LUNENBURG—Lunenburg, on the Connecticut river, was one of the first Vermont towns to be settled. The first permanent settlement was made in 1768, although settlers came in 1764, supposing that they were locating in this town, but they found afterwards that they were in Guildhall. They came from Northfield, Mass., in canoes, a distance of 150 miles. Lunenburg was organized in 1781. The early settlers were troubled considerably by incursions of Indians and Tories during the Revolution.

Neal's pond, about a mile long and half a mile wide, is situated in the western part of the town. It contains bass, pickerel, perch, and pout. Cat-Bow pond contains trout and there are several well stocked trout brooks in town. Mount Tug, 2,210 feet high, is the highest elevation. Its name is supposed to have been derived from the fact that the early settlers experienced much difficulty in crossing it. A beautiful view of the White mountains may be obtained from Lunenburg heights.

MAIDSTONE—The first settlement was made in 1772. Much suffering was experienced during the Revolution on account of raids made by Indians and Tories. Forts were erected on the New Hampshire side of the river as a means of protection.

Maidstone is said to have more acres of intervale land than any other Vermont town on the Connecticut river. Maidstone lake, in the western part, three miles long and one mile wide, deserves to rank among Vermont's most beautiful lakes. It contains lake trout. A cave has been discovered on the eastern side. West pond is situated in the northwest corner of the town.

Paul stream, Gaskill branch, and Mill branch are the most important streams. All the streams contain trout in abundance.

From the summit of Byron mountain fine views of the White mountains and the Connecticut valley may be obtained. It has been said that the windings of the Connecticut river as seen from this mountain top, may easily be imagined to spell the word Union.

NORTON—Norton, on the Canadian border, is one of the youngest of Vermont towns. The first permanent settlement was made in 1860, and it was organized in 1885. Until recently there was no highway from Norton to any other part of Vermont except by way of Canada, but the Legislature of 1910 appropriated money to aid in the construction of a road to Brighton. Norton pond is partly in this town. It has an area of 300 acres, is deep and clear, and its waters contain trout. Coaticook river is its outlet, which drains into the St. Francis and thence into the St. Lawrence river system. Great Averill pond extends into the eastern part. Averill stream crosses the northeastern corner of the town.

VICTORY—The first settlement was made in 1812, and the town was organized in 1841.

Victory is literally surrounded by mountains. Burke mountain is on the western border, Mount Tug and Miles mountain are on the eastern and southeastern borders. Kirby mountain is on the southwestern border. Round mountain is on the line between Granby and Victory. Umpire mountain is an important elevation.

The streams include Moose river which runs in a southerly direction through the town, Umpire branch, Alder branch, and Granby stream. Lee's pond is situated in the southern part. Moose river derives its name from the fact that a large number of moose originally were found in this region, which was one of the Indian hunting grounds. There are many springs in this region. Moose river and several small brooks are stocked with trout, and suckers are caught in the river.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

BAKERSFIELD—The settlement of this town was begun in 1789 or 1790, and it was organized in 1795. It was originally granted under the name of Knowlton gore, the name being changed to Bakersfield in honor of Joseph Baker of Westboro, Mass., one of the first settlers.

Bald mountain, the eastern face of which rises perpendicularly a thousand feet, affords an extensive view of much wild

and picturesque scenery. Trout pond is in the southeastern part of the town, near which a small cave has been discovered. Tupper pond and Brown pond are in the northern part. There is another small pond called Daggett pond. These ponds contain pout, trout and dace, and there are several small streams in which trout are plenty.

Brigham academy, a well-known educational institution, was founded by Peter Brent Brigham, a native of this town, and a wealthy business man of Boston. Chief Justice Charles M. Start, of the Minnesota supreme court, was born in Bakersfield.

BERKSHIRE—The first settlement of Berkshire, a town on the Canadian border, was made in 1792, and it was organized in 1796.

The Missisquoi river flows through the southeastern part of the town and it receives as a tributary Trout river. Pike river enters from Canada, makes a circuit of the town, and flows back again into the Dominion. Burleson pond is situated in the western part. Trout are caught here.

Deposits of iron and soapstone have been discovered here.

Gov. Eugene N. Foss, of Massachusetts, and his brother, Hon. George Edmund Foss, a Chicago congressman, for many years the chairman of the House committee on naval affairs, are natives of this town.

ENOSBURG—The first settlement was made here in 1796, and the town was organized in 1799. It was named for Gen. Roger Enos, one of the grantees, who was the father-in-law of Ira Allen. He was one of Benedict Arnold's officers in his overland march to Canada through the Maine wilderness and the fact that he and his troops turned back before they reached their destination, was the cause of much controversy.

The eastern portion is on a spur of the Green mountains. The Missisquoi river flows through the northern part and Trout river crosses the northeastern corner. Enosburg Falls is a thriving and attractive village, being noted for its tidy and well-kept appearance.

Rev. Samuel H. Greene, a former president of George Washington university, and a prominent Washington pastor, and Susan L. Mills, founder and president of Mills college for women in California, were born here.

FAIRFAX—The settlement of Fairfax was begun in 1783, and the town was organized in 1787.

The Lamoille river flows through the southern part. It furnishes a most excellent water power in the Great falls which fall 88 feet in a distance of 30 rods. The Vermont Power & Manufacturing Company generate power here for use in St. Albans.

Upper picture, The beeches, Lake Champlain, Franklin County—Lower picture, A drive along the Missisquoi River, Franklin County.

The electric power house is sixty feet below the surface of the ground enclosed in natural walls of solid rock. Fairfax pond furnishes St. Albans with its water supply. Cold Mill brook contains trout, and the usual river fish are caught in the Lamoille. Kuger, Gorse and Shepardson ponds contain pout, perch, pickerel, and suckers.

Col. Myron M. Parker, a prominent Washington financier, was born here. Maj. Gen. Israel B. Richardson, who saw service in the Mexican War and who died of wounds received in the battle of Antietam, during the Civil War, was a native of Fairfax.

FAIRFIELD—The settlement of this town was begun in 1787, and it was organized in 1791. Fairfield pond, about three miles long and a mile and a half wide, is situated in the northern part. It furnishes the village of Swanton with its water supply. Fairfield river is the principal stream. Fairfield pond contains bass, perch, trout, and landlocked salmon. Fairfield river and Black creek contain dace, pout, and pickerel. Fairfield is one of the largest towns in area in this part of the State. It is a fine agricultural region, and much maple sugar is made here.

George Burton Adams, author, professor of history in Yale university, and editor of the American Historical Review, was born here.

This town is noted as being the birthplace of President Chester A. Arthur, who became chief magistrate of the nation upon the death of President Garfield. In 1829 Rev. William Arthur accepted a call from the Baptist church of North Fairfield. He had previously taught school and preached in several towns in Chittenden and Franklin counties, and in Canada. The birthplace of the future president was in a little country parsonage on a lonely by-road three-quarters of a mile from the church and about midway between the villages of East Fairfield and Fairfield Center. He was named for Dr. Chester Abell of this town, the attending physician and a friend of the family.

On August 20, 1903, a granite monument, 6 x 5 x 4 feet in size, was unveiled here, bearing the following inscription: "On this spot stood the cottage where was born Chester A. Arthur, the twenty-first President of the United States. Erected by the State of Vermont." Dedicatory addresses were delivered by William E. Chandler and Robert T. Lincoln, members of President Arthur's cabinet.

FLETCHER—The settlement of Fletcher was begun in 1788, and the town was organized in 1790.

Fairfield river rises here and the Lamoille river forms part of the southern boundary. Half Moon pond, in the western part, is a crescent-shaped body of water, half a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide. Metcalf pond, in the northern part, is a mile long

and half a mile wide. North of this pond is a cave, the entrance of which is in a hillside. Metcalf pond contains pickerel, pout, and a few trout. Several small streams contain trout.

Iron ore deposits have been found here.

FRANKLIN—The settlement of this town was begun in 1789, and it was organized in 1793. It was originally called Huntsburg, having been chartered by Lieut.-Gov. Jonathan Hunt, and five others. The name was changed to Franklin in 1817. This town is on the Canadian border and the Fenian invasion of Canada in 1866, which ended rather ingloriously, was made from here. Franklin pond, also known as Silver lake and Lake Carmi, in the center of the town, is two and one-half miles long and one mile wide, and is a popular summer resort. Little pond is in the eastern part. Rock river rises in Franklin. This region is said to have been a summer hunting ground of the St. Francis Indians. Franklin pond contains bass, pout, pike, and pickerel. Several small streams contain trout.

GEORGIA—This town borders on Lake Champlain, and the settlement was begun about 1785. It was organized in 1788. Early in its history most of the land in town was owned by Ira Allen. A church erected in 1802 is still standing, being used as a town hall. For many years it was considered the largest and finest church in northern Vermont. It is said that the inhabitants denied themselves of all but the barest necessities of life in order to erect this edifice.

The Lamoille river flows through the southern part. Mill river flows through the town. Georgia high bridge over this stream is one of the highest railroad bridges in the State. Prospect pond is in the northeastern part, and Gordon's pond is in the southern part. Some very rare fossils, trilobites, are found about two miles west of Georgia Center. A granite monument has been erected on the site of the birthplace of Gen. George J. Stannard, overlooking a beautiful and extensive view of Lake Champlain. Rev. Alvah Sabin, a Vermont congressman, was a resident of Georgia.

HIGHGATE—Highgate is situated on the Canadian border and its western boundary is Lake Champlain. The first settlement was made in 1786 or 1787. The town was organized in 1791. At one time Ira Allen owned practically the whole township. Many of the early settlers were German or Hessian troops who had served in the British army. It is said that they supposed they were settling on the Canadian side of the international boundary line. During the Canadian Rebellion of 1837, known as the Papineau War, some invasions of this town were made. Gen. John E. Wool of the United States army, who became famous later in

the Mexican War, was sent to the frontier to protect the interests of the United States.

The Missisquoi river flows across the southern part and empties into Lake Champlain. At Highgate Center it furnishes an excellent water power. Rock river crosses the southwestern part and empties into Lake Champlain. Cray and Cutler ponds, small in area, contain pout. Pike, bass, pout, and pickerel are caught in the rivers. From an eminence on the Colonel Dunton farm may be seen the course of the Missisquoi river for miles, Jay peak, Camel's Hump, Mount Mansfield, the Adirondacks, Lake Champlain, and on a clear day Mount Royal at Montreal.

The mineral springs of this place have been well known for many years, and Highgate Springs has long been a popular summer resort. One of the large Fameuse apple orchards of the State is located in Highgate.

Nelson H. Loomis, general solicitor for the Union Pacific at Omaha, and John G. Saxe, the poet, were born here.

MONTGOMERY—The first settlement of this town was made in 1793, and it was organized in 1794. This is a mountainous town and the scenic attractions are many. Jay peak, the highest mountain in northern Vermont, is partly in Montgomery. Trout river is formed here of several small streams. There are many trout brooks in town. This town is in a rich agricultural district.

RICHFORD—The settlement of this town was begun in 1795, and it was organized in 1799. This is a Canadian border town, and a sub-customs port and a Chinese immigrant station are located here.

There is much mountainous land in town. The Missisquoi river flows through the northern part. Trout, bass, pickerel, suckers and shiners are caught in this river, and in Standhope brook. Larkin pond contains pout.

Richford is a busy, enterprising village.

John B. Corliss, a prominent Detroit lawyer and congressman, was born here.

SHELDON—The first settlement was made in 1790, and the town was organized in the same year. Originally it was chartered as Hungerford, having been granted to Samuel Hungerford and his associates. The name was changed to Sheldon in 1792, in honor of Col. Sheldon, one of the first settlers and a friend of General Washington.

The Missisquoi river flows through the town. This river, Black creek and their tributaries, contain dace, pout, pickerel, and suckers. Sheldon Springs was a popular summer resort at one time, its waters being famous for the relief of cutaneous diseases.

Upper picture, Lower falls on Mill River near St. Albans Bay, Franklin County—Lower picture, View on Aldis Hill, St. Albans, Lake Champlain in the distance, Franklin County.

Iron ore deposits were discovered more than a century ago. As early as 1798 a furnace was built here and a considerable industry established in the manufacture of potash kettles.

ST. ALBANS—The first settler of St. Albans, a town on Lake Champlain, was Jesse Welden, a Connecticut man, who came here before the Revolution. No permanent settlement was made, however, until 1785. The town was organized in 1788. In 1897 the city of St. Albans was incorporated and St. Albans town was set off as a separate municipality.

On October 19, 1864, during the Civil War, occurred the famous St. Albans raid. A band of twenty-two Confederates, under the leadership of Bennett Young, in broad daylight raided the banks of St. Albans, killed one man and escaped into Canada, taking $208,000. This incident created the greatest excitement and was the cause of some international complications.

In 1866 the Fenian raid caused much excitement on the border, and Gen. George G. Meade, the Union commander in the battle of Gettysburg, was sent here to preserve neutrality.

The scenic attractions of St. Albans are many. The city itself is a beautiful one and Taylor park is one of the finest parks of Vermont. A trolley line connects the city with St. Albans Bay, a steamboat landing during the summer months. There are many camps on the shore of Lake Champlain in St. Albans town and on islands in this vicinity. Camp Kill Kare on Ram island brings many boys here every summer. The lake shore drive from St. Albans to Swanton is a beautiful one. A magnificent view of Lake Champlain and the Adirondacks may be obtained from Aldis and Bellevue hills, near the city.

In the opening chapter of "Norwood" Henry Ward Beecher says: "The scenery of New England is picturesque rather than grand. Scarcely any other excursion could be planned which would so well fill a summer's vacation as one which, winding leisurely up through the western portions of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont, reaches a climax at St. Albans on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain; a place in the midst of greater variety of scenic beauty than any other that I remember in America." Referring to the view of the Adirondacks, Beecher said they rise "not in chains of single peaks, but in vast broods, a promiscuous multitude of forest-clothed mountains. On the north is scooped out in mighty lines the valley of the St. Lawrence; and on clear days the eye may spy a faint glimmer of Montreal."

This city is the headquarters of the Central Vermont railway, and its shops and offices furnish employment to a large number of people. It is also the distributing point for a large flour and grain business.

Upper picture, Pasture road north of St. Albans, Franklin County—Lower picture, Stevens Brook, St. Albans, Franklin County.

St. Albans has been the birthplace or the residence of many famous men. John Smith was a member of Congress, and one of the founders of the Central Vermont railway system. His son, John Gregory Smith, for many years was president of the Central Vermont, developing it into an important railroad system. He was one of the originators of the Northern Pacific railroad enterprise and was president of that company for several years. He was famous as one of the Civil War governors of Vermont. His son, Edward Curtis Smith, has been governor of Vermont, president of the Central Vermont railway, and is actively engaged in many large business enterprises.

Lawrence Brainerd, an anti-slavery leader and United States senator, called to order the first Republican national convention which was held in Pittsburg in 1856. Benjamin Swift was a congressman and a United States senator. Stephen Royce was chief judge of the supreme court and the last Whig governor of Vermont. Congressmen Homer E. Royce, Worthington C. Smith, and Bradley Barlow, were residents of St. Albans. Hon. Frank L. Greene, the present congressman from the First district, resides here. Gen. W. F. [Baldy] Smith, a prominent officer in the Civil War, Brig. Gen. Charles A. Smith, U. S. A., and Charles G. Whiting, for many years literary editor of the Springfield, Mass., Republican, were born here. Many prominent railroad men of the country have started in the employ of the Central Vermont in this place. Among the most noted of these may be mentioned Charles S. Mellen, head of the New Haven system; E. J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk railway; J. M. Hannaford, vice president of the Northern Pacific; and F. W. Baldwin, at the time of his death superintendent of the Mexican Central.

SWANTON—A settlement of French and Indians was made at Swanton long before any other white people settled in this part of the State for any considerable period. The earliest date of which any authentic record may be secured is 1759. It appears probable, however, that the French were here long before this date and there are evidences of Indian villages which may easily date back several hundred years before this time. The French built a stone church here and a saw mill. In all probability they retired to Canada in 1760, when the French posts in the Champlain valley were abandoned. It is claimed that a Jesuit chapel was erected at Swanton as early as the year 1700, and that it was the first house of religious worship erected within the present limits of Vermont with the exception of the chapel at Fort St. Anne at Isle La Motte, built in 1666.

In 1765 an Englishman named James Robertson conducted a lumber business on the falls of the Missisquoi here. William Swanton, a captain in a British expedition against Louisbourg

Upper picture, Sunset on Lake Champlain, West Swanton, Franklin County—Lower picture, Moonlight on Lake Champlain, Franklin County.

in the French and Indian War, returned by way of Lake Champlain and some of his men may have located here. At any rate the town received its name from Capt. William Swanton. The last of the Indians are supposed to have left here about 1776. During the early part of the Revolution Swanton seems to have been abandoned. The first permanent settlement was made in 1779, and the town was organized in 1790. The first settler was John Hilliker, who had been a British soldier.

Many Indian relics have been found in Swanton. A burial ground of the St. Francis tribe was located on the Missisquoi river about two miles below the falls at Swanton village. An older Indian burying ground was situated near the Highgate line. This was so ancient that the St. Francis tribe knew nothing about the people who had interred their dead here. Beads and fragments of pottery have been discovered and there are hints of a higher civilization than the later Indian tribes attained. Many valuable relics have been obtained from the St. Francis burial ground.

United States troops were stationed at Swanton in 1810 and 1811, to aid in enforcing the revenue laws. There was much smuggling in the embargo period just before the outbreak of the second war with Great Britain. In 1812 barracks were erected here. In 1813 two British gunboats and some bateaux entered Maquam bay. About 600 soldiers landed and proceeded to Swanton, where they burned the barracks and other government property.

In 1909, as a part of the Lake Champlain tercentenary exercises, a granite monument was unveiled on the site of the old Jesuit chapel, bearing a cross and this inscription: "Near this spot stood the first church erected in Vermont, about 1700, to the glory of God Almighty for the mission of the St. Francis Indians. Dedicated July 3, 1909, on the occasion of the Tercentenial celebration of the discovery of Lake Champlain. Erected by the people of Swanton."

Maquam bay, on the western shore of Swanton, is a part of that portion of Lake Champlain known as the Great Back bay, which lies north of the Sandbar bridge and east of the islands of Grand Isle county. This region is famous for its good fishing and for its general attractions for tourists. A good hotel is situated at Maquam bay, which is the terminus of one branch of the Boston & Maine railroad, and tourists have been coming here every summer for many years. There are many fine drives in this vicinity.

As early as 1789 or 1790 Ira Allen had a dam built and a saw mill and grist mill erected at Swanton falls. The leading industries of the town, at the present time, are the works of the Barney Marble Company, a branch of the Vermont Marble Company and

the extensive plant of the Robin Hood Ammunition Company. The first marble mill was erected here in 1812. The marble mills now work almost exclusively on the mottled Champlain marble, quarried in this town a short distance south of the village, and on the Roxbury marbles. The Swanton marbles include jasper, olive and oriental varieties, including a royal red, the color of the richest Numidian. Both the Central Vermont and the Boston & Maine railroads enter Swanton.

J. W. Babcock, a wealthy Wisconsin lumber dealer, and for many years a prominent member of Congress, was born here.

GRAND ISLE COUNTY

ALBURG—Alburg, the northern town of Grand Isle county, situated in the northwestern corner of the State, is a peninsula extending from the Canadian mainland into Lake Champlain. It was called by the French, Point Algonquin. The first settlement known to have been made here was in 1731, when Sieur Francois Foucault, owner of a French seigniory, built a stone windmill and established several families at what has since been known as Wind Mill point. Like most of the French settlements this was short-lived. Following the French occupation, this town was known as Caldwell's Upper Manor. It was granted by the State of Vermont to Ira Allen and in his honor was called Alburg. There were many disputes over the ownership of this town. Sir George Young claimed it as a grant from the Duke of York, and the controversy over the ownership lasted a long time. What is generally called the first permanent settlement of the town began in 1782, and the town was organized in 1792. During the Canadian rebellion of 1837 there was considerable disturbance along the Alburg frontier.

The mineral springs attracted many visitors at the time when such springs were popular resorts. This town is a delightful summer tourist resort. The roads are fine and there are many good beaches and excellent camping sites. This is a fine fruit-growing section.

Henry T. Reed, United States judge for the northern district of Iowa, and Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, were born here.

GRAND ISLE—This town is the northern part of an island in Lake Champlain which in 1798 was divided into the towns of Grand Isle and South Hero. The first settlement was

made in 1783, and the town was organized in 1799. It was chartered as Middle Hero, the name being changed in 1810 to Grand Isle. One of the first settlers was Dr. Jacob Roebeck, surgeon of the Vermont State troops during the Revolution.

This town is an ideal summer tourist region. Its climate is delightful, the scenery is magnificent, and it may be reached by train or steamboat. It is also a splendid fruit farming country. Like all the Grand Isle county towns, its roads are very good. Long before the system of using gravel for the construction of permanent roads was instituted in Vermont, lake shore gravel easily obtained and applied to the roads of this county, made them the best in the State.

Asa Lyon, a clergyman here for forty years, was at one time a member of Congress.

ISLE LA MOTTE—At Isle La Motte was made the first white settlement within the present limits of the State of Vermont. In the summer of 1666 Captain La Motte, or La Mothe, of the Carignan regiment, built Fort St. Anne on the northwestern shore of this island. This was the southernmost of a chain of forts built by the French, most of them being along the Richelieu river. They were designed to protect the French settlements of the St. Lawrence valley, from the attacks of the Mohawk Indians and to serve on occasion as the base of attack on the English settlements in the colony of New York or their Indian allies. A chapel was also built here. This fort was made the headquarters of a French expedition into the Mohawk country. While this fort was soon abandoned, the clearing made here was a favorite stopping place for more than a century for expeditions between Canada and the Hudson valley.

Gen. Montgomery's army on its way to invade Canada in 1775, camped here, awaiting the arrival of General Schuyler. In 1776 Benedict Arnold with his fleet sailed as far north as the channel opposite Isle La Motte. The headquarters of the British fleet for a time before proceeding to Plattsburg in the fall of 1814 were at Isle La Motte.

One of the events of the Lake Champlain tercentenary exercises in 1909, was a celebration at Isle La Motte, which included the dedication of a bronze tablet and granite marker erected by the patriotic women of Vermont. A Roman Catholic shrine has been erected where the old chapel of Fort St. Anne stood and in a building near by may be seen many interesting relics of the French occupation.

This town was chartered under the name of Vineyard to Benjamin Wait, a Revolutionary officer, and his associates. The first permanent settlement was made in 1788, and the town was organized in 1791. In 1830 the name was changed to Isle La Motte. This is a fine fruit-growing region and is capable of

Upper picture, Shore of Pearl's Bay, Grand Isle County
—Lower picture, A relic of bygone days,
Pearl's Bay, Grand Isle County.

great development. A valuable marble quarry is operated here, including a jet black variety, and extensive deposits of building stone, which have been used in the construction of Brooklyn bridge, the Victoria bridge at Montreal, and other important public works.

Elwin Scott, former chief justice of the supreme court of the State of Washington, was born in this town.

NORTH HERO—North Hero, one of the large islands of Lake Champlain, was called Isle Longue by the French. On the shore of this island the British erected during the American Revolution a block house at what is known as Dutchman's point, and maintained a military post here for nearly thirteen years after the close of the war. A tablet marking this spot has been erected by the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

In March, 1783, Enos Wood, Ebenezer Allen, and Alexander Gordon crossed the frozen surface of Lake Champlain on snowshoes from St. Albans and drew lots for the location of claims. The first choice fell to Wood, and he took the south end of North Hero. The settlement of the town was begun in 1783, and it was organized in 1789. North Hero is the county seat of Grand Isle county.

Like the other towns of this county, North Hero is a popular summer resort. Camp Abnaki, occupied in the summer by Y. M. C. A. boys from different parts of the State, is located in the northern part of the island. All that has been said of the other towns of the county in regard to good roads, scenic attractions, and natural advantages as a fruit-growing region, may be applied truthfully to this town.

SOUTH HERO—This town is located on the same island as Grand Isle, occupying the southern portion. This island and North Hero after the Revolutionary War, were chartered to Ethan and Ira Allen, Samuel Herrick, Jonas Fay, and other prominent Vermonters, being called the Two Heroes. North Hero and South Hero were named, respectively, in honor of Ethan and Ira Allen. The first settlement was made about the year 1784, and the first settler is said to have been Col. Ebenezer Allen. He was a prominent Revolutionary officer in the service of Vermont, and while he figured in many engagements, probably his best known exploit was the capture of Mount Defiance near Ticonderoga, which was accomplished under cover of darkness by a party led by Allen. This mountain is so steep that it was sometimes necessary for the men to climb on each other's shoulders in order to scale the heights.

It is difficult to exaggerate in the use of adjectives describing the beauty of this town and other towns of Grand Isle county. Many summer people come here every year, drawn hither by the

Along the shore of Ladd's Bay, Lake Champlain, Grand Isle County.

scenic attractions, good bathing and boating, good roads, and easy accessibility. The Rutland Canadian railroad, a branch of the Rutland railroad, has been built directly through Lake Champlain from Colchester point to the southern end of South Hero. A great fill was made through the lake at large expense and a drawbridge was constructed in order that navigation might not be impeded. The effect of crossing this long fill is that of riding on a railroad train, directly through Lake Champlain. The various islands of the county are connected by bridges, and this forms one of the beautiful scenic routes of the country. Mineral springs have been one of the attractions of the town for many years. Some of the finest apple orchards of this part of the country may be found in South Hero.

Jewett W. Adams, a former governor of Nevada, was born here.

LAMOILLE COUNTY

BELVIDERE—This town was granted to John Kelley, a famous land speculator of New York, who dealt extensively in Vermont lands in the early history of the State. The first settlement was made in 1806, and the town was organized in 1808.

This is a very mountainous town and contains several peaks from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high. It is noted for its wild and picturesque scenery. The North branch of the Lamoille river flows through the center. Belvidere pond is the only body of water of any size in town. This is a favorite resort for trout fishing.

The town contains deposits of soapstone.

CAMBRIDGE—The settlement of this town was begun in 1783, and it was organized in 1785. It is large in area, parts of Sterling and Fletcher having been annexed. The Lamoille river flows through the town. Pickerel, perch, pout, suckers, and trout are caught in the streams of this town. Cambridge is situated at the base of Mount Mansfield, and one route to the mountain is through this town by way of the famous Smuggler's notch. Some of the finest scenery of the Green mountains may be found in this region.

EDEN—Eden is a very large town in area. It was granted by the Legislature to Col. Seth Warner, of Revolutionary War fame, and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment. The settlement was begun in 1800, and it was organized in 1802.

Some twenty ponds, large and small, are wholly or partly located in Eden. North pond, more than two miles long and

Upper picture, A bit of shore on North Hero Island, Lake Champlain—Lower picture, The surf rolls on the rugged shore of Lake Champlain.

about half a mile wide, is situated in the northern part. It is almost divided by two peninsulas. Formerly this pond was larger than at the present time owing to the construction of a dam which flooded a larger area. In 1803 the dam broke and rocks, trees, and even hills, were swept away with a roar that was heard for miles. Long pond is in the northwestern part, South pond and Fletcher pond, a little south of the central part, Rush pond in the southern part, Ritterbush pond in the western part, and Corse pond in the eastern part, on the Lowell border. The Gihon river, a branch of the Lamoille, flows in a southerly direction through Eden. There are many trout brooks, and in the ponds trout, whitefish, pickerel, and pout are caught.

Hadley and Norris mountains are situated in the northeastern part. The latter presents a rocky, jagged aspect. Belvidere mountain, in the northwestern portion, is partly in Belvidere, and from its summit may be obtained fine views of Lake Champlain and the White mountains. This mountain contains important and extensive deposits of asbestos.

ELMORE—This town was chartered to Col. Samuel Elmore and his associates. The settlement was begun in 1790, and the town was organized in 1792.

The Hogback range of mountains runs through the town, terminating in an abrupt elevation called Elmore mountain. A road has been built to the summit and from this point a beautiful and diversified view may be obtained. Elmore pond in the northern part, containing an area of about 300 acres, lies at the foot of Elmore mountain. In the northern part the streams drain into the Lamoille river, and in the southern part into the Winooski river. Trout and dace, pickerel, bass, pout and perch are caught in the waters of this town.

There are copper deposits here.

HYDE PARK—The settlement of this town was begun in 1787, and it was organized in 1791.

This town was chartered to Jedediah Hyde and others, mostly residents of Norwich, Conn., who had rendered gallant service in the army and navy during the Revolutionary War. Captain Hyde participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. Hyde Park is the county seat of Lamoille county.

There is a cluster of ponds in the northeastern part, some of them very small,which include Great pond, Clear pond, Pettengill pond, Perch pond, Pickerel pond and Trout pond. Most of them are fed by springs. The Gihon river crosses the northeastern part of the town. Bass, pout, pickerel, and trout are caught in the streams and ponds. This region affords superb mountain scenery.

Here Carroll S. Page has built up the largest business in raw calfskins in the world. He has been governor of the State,

Upper picture, Lake Mansfield, Stowe town, Lamoille County—Lower picture, South from Mount Mansfield, Camel's Hump in the distance.

and is now one of the United States senators from Vermont, being the author of the Page vocational education bill.

JOHNSON—The settlement of this town was begun in 1784, and it was organized in 1789. It was chartered to William S. Johnson and others. The first settler was Samuel Eaton, of New Hampshire, who passed through this region while following the course of the Lamoille river, as a scout during the French and Indian War. He also traversed this region in the same capacity during the Revolution, and camped on the same flat that he afterward occupied as a farm.

The northwestern part of the town includes a spur of the Green mountains. Round mountain is in the western part. The Lamoille river flows through the town. Near McConnell's falls, named for an early settler, where the water falls over a ledge of rocks a distance of about fifteen feet, may be seen a natural bridge about eight feet wide, which can be crossed at low water. From this bridge may be obtained a picturesque view of the seething, foam-crested waters. Sterling pond has an area of about thirty acres. Pout are caught in this pond, trout in the brooks, and suckers and trout in the Lamoille river.

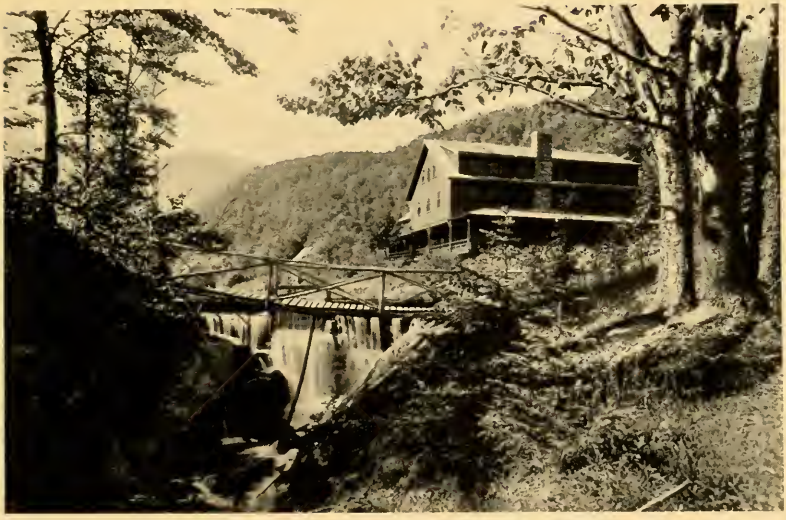
One of the State normal schools is located here.

MORRISTOWN—The settlement of this town was begun in 1790, and it was organized in 1796.

A few rods west of the village of Morrisville, the Lamoille river falls over a precipice twenty feet high and thirty feet broad, and then flows through a rocky channel or chasm, the north end of which was called Pulpit rock. The foundations of this rock were gradually undermined by the action of the waters until finally it fell into the stream. On the west side of the chasm the rocks rise perpendicularly to a height of thirty feet and the spectator, standing on the edge of this precipice, sees the waters of the river plunge into what seems to be a boiling caldron, and rushing through a rocky channel the waters emerge at the south end and spread out, encircling numerous islands, the rocky sides of which are covered with a thick growth of evergreen. Large potholes have been worn at the foot of the falls.

The Waterbury river rises in the southern part. Molly's and Joe's pond are situated in the southeastern part. These ponds contain pout. There are several small trout streams. Trout, pickerel, and pout are caught in the Lamoille river. Near Morrisville is Lake Lamoille, with a shore line of five miles. This is coming to be a very popular summer resort. Already twenty-two cottages have been erected, heated and lighted by electricity. Sterling mountain is in Morristown.

Morrisville is a busy village and has the benefit of good water power. A large tannery is located here.



Upper picture. One of the inlets of Lake Lamoille, Morristown, Lamoille County—Lower picture Club House and spillway at Lake Mansfield, Stowe town, Lamoille County.

H. Henry Powers, former judge of the supreme court and a former member of Congress resides here. George W. Hendee, a former governor and member of Congress, was a resident of Morrisville. Among the well-known persons born here are Leslie M. Shaw, governor of Iowa and secretary of the treasury; Benjamin S. Sanborn, a well-known publisher; Charles S. Gleed, a well-known lawyer of Topeka, Kans., a director in railroads and banks, and president of the Kansas City Journal, and James W. Gleed, his brother, also a prominent Topeka lawyer.

S T O W E—Stowe is one of the largest towns in the State in area. It was named for Stow in England. The settlement of the town was begun in 1794. The town was organized in 1797. The town of Mansfield and a part of the town of Sterling have been annexed. The name Mansfield is supposed to have been derived from Mansfield, Mass., from which town some of the early settlers came.

Perhaps Stowe's chief distinction is the fact that the greater part of Mount Mansfield lies within its borders. This is the highest peak of the Green mountains and the loftiest mountain in the State of Vermont, its highest peak being 4,364 feet above sea level. The main bulk of Mansfield, which is about five miles long, has been likened to an upturned human face. The various peaks have been called the Forehead, the Nose, the Lips, the Chin, and Adam's Apple. The Chin is the highest peak of Mansfield. The Nose is a great pile of rocks at the foot of which a hotel is located. It has been said that there are more features of interest on and about this mountain than may be found upon, or in the vicinity of, any other mountain in the East. A little distance below and to the north of the Chin, is the Lake of the Clouds, a small body of water surrounded by evergreens and fed by springs. The Rock of Terror projects over a tremendous precipice on the eastern face of the mountain. The Cave of the Winds is situated on the eastern side of the mountain. This really is a great cleft in the rocks caused by some violent disturbance, which has rent the rocks apart. This cave is seldom entered because it is necessary to lower visitors by ropes, a distance of more than a hundred feet. The bottom of this cave is filled with ice even in the summer.

Mount Mansfield may be ascended with comparative ease from three directions. The easiest method of ascent is to leave the Central Vermont railroad at Waterbury, take the electric road to Stowe, and there secure a conveyance for the top of the mountain, which is about ten miles. There is a good carriage road up the mountain which zigzags back and forth, most of the way through a beautiful forest. Few of the grades are very steep, but it is necessary to rest horses often and the average pedestrian will climb the mountain more quickly than a team. The road up the mountain was constructed many years ago at an expense

Bingham's Falls, Smuggler's Notch, Lamoille County.

of many thousands of dollars. As one approaches the summit, some magnificent views may be obtained, one of the most satisfying being the vast extent of the great slope of the mountain, covered with forest verdure from base to summit like a beautiful green mantle.

The mountain may be ascended from the western or Underhill side and it is possible to drive about halfway up the mountain. The rest of the way must be traveled on foot, following a clearly defined trail. This is not a difficult trail for a vigorous and healthy person. A third method of ascending Mount Mansfield is, using Jeffersonville as a base, to drive up the mountain slope from that village through Smugglers' notch, which is one of the grandest scenic attractions in New England. The ascent into the notch from the Jeffersonville side is very steep for a short distance, but it is perfectly safe for a strong team with stout harnesses. In this notch or mountain pass, the cliffs rise almost perpendicularly a thousand feet or more. Some of the rocks have assumed curious shapes, one being called the Elephant's Head. From time to time great boulders have detached themselves from the sides of the cliffs, due largely to the action of the frost, and have plowed their way down into this valley. Some of them are of enormous size.

One of the features of Smugglers' notch is a beautiful crystal spring which pours out of the base of a cliff a thousand feet high and at the rate of 1,000 gallons a minute. This spring forms a stream of considerable size, which, pouring down a steep and rocky declivity, forms Bingham's falls, an exceedingly picturesque water fall. Moss Glen falls is another interesting feature of this vicinity. After passing through Smugglers' notch the mountain is ascended by the same road used in coming from Stowe.

As the traveler approaches the summit, he is likely to notice on the Nose of Mansfield several rock formations resembling human faces. Nearly the entire top of the mountain is covered with fir balsam. The Summit house is a comfortable hotel and people often stay here during the whole summer. This hotel is the center of Green Mountain trails, running east from Stowe into Smugglers' notch, south from Lake Mansfield and north from Jeffersonville.

The views from Mount Mansfield are magnificent. To the west one may see almost the entire length of Lake Champlain, more than a hundred miles of which are spread out in the middle distance. Beyond this lies the great range of the Adirondacks, peak upon peak, with Marcy and Whiteface the most conspicuous. One may follow for hours the course of the Champlain steamers as they touch at various ports along the lake. In the foreground, between the base of the mountain and Lake Champlain, lies a beautiful panorama of fields and forests and village spires. To

Upper picture, Rock of Terror, Mount Mansfield, Lamoille County—Lower picture, Roadway to Mount Mansfield Trout Club, Lamoille County.

the north one may see a vast expanse of farms and forests, mountains and streams, with Owl's head and Jay peak on the Canadian border in the distance, and on a clear day Mount Royal, standing guard over Montreal, may be seen. To the east lies the Connecticut valley with the White mountains in the distance, the Presidential range being easily distinguishable. To the south lies what appears to be a perfect wilderness of mountains.

Pictures seen from this mountain top are hardly ever twice alike. There are constant variations of light and shadow. The glory of the sunrises and sunsets are hardly ever twice alike. The clouds often hover over the mountain top through which the landscape below appears as seen through a transparent veil. At times one may stand upon a rocky peak of this mountain with great masses of billowy white clouds at his feet and all the rest of the world shut out from his vision. It is no exaggeration to say that this mountain is one of the most attractive, one of the most satisfying, to be found in all the length and breadth of the United States of America.

Another of Stowe's attractions is Lake Mansfield, seven miles from the village of Stowe and several miles distant from Mount Mansfield. It is three-quarters of a mile long and covers an area of about one hundred acres. It lies near the foot of Mount Admiral Clark and is a beautiful and picturesque spot. This mountain is named in honor of Admiral Charles E. Clark, who spends his summers at Lake Mansfield. The Lake Mansfield club house is a popular summer resort. Waterbury river flows through the town of Stowe. Another stream is Gold brook, so called because small quantities of gold have been found in its bed. The streams contain trout. Stowe is a beautiful little village surrounded by mountains and contains a very handsome memorial building used for town offices, post office and library, with a public hall in the upper story. It is the gift of the late H. C. Akeley, a prominent Minneapolis lumber dealer, who was a native of Stowe. On the heights overlooking the village is "Four Winds Farm," where Robert Taber and Julia Marlowe, his wife, spent their summers several years ago. The late Justice Bradley, of the United States supreme court, was a summer visitor here.

WATERVILLE—The settlement of this town was begun in 1797, and it was organized in 1824.

Fletcher mountain, in the western part, and Bald mountain and Round mountain in the eastern part, are the most important peaks. Good water power is furnished by the North branch of the Lamoille river. The brooks contain plenty of trout.

There are talc deposits in Waterville.

Luke P. Poland spent his boyhood here and in later years lived here and represented Waterville in the Legislature. He was Chief judge of the supreme court, was chosen United States

Mount Mansfield from Smuggler's Notch, Lamoille County.

senator to fill the unexpired term of Senator Collamer, and was a representative in Congress for a considerable period. He was a prominent member of the House during the Reconstruction period and was considered one of the ablest lawyers in that body.

WOLCOTT—The settlement of this town was begun in 1789, and it was organized in 1791. It was named for one of the original proprietors, Gen. Oliver Wolcott, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, an officer in the American Revolution, governor of Connecticut and member of Congress, and he did much to settle the long standing controversy between New York and Vermont.

This town is watered by the Lamoille river, the banks of which are made picturesque by rocky cliffs. Wolcott pond, having an area of 200 acres in the eastern part of the town, is noted for its good bass fishing. Some trout are caught here, and in Atkins and Peach ponds. Trout and other fish are caught in the Lamoille river and its branches.

There are copper deposits and a whetstone ledge in town.

ORANGE COUNTY

BRADFORD—Bradford, one of the Connecticut river towns, was settled in 1765, and was organized in 1773. It was chartered as Moretown, probably in honor of Sir Henry Moore, a royal governor of New York. The name was changed to Bradford in 1788.

Wright's mountain, in the northwestern corner of the town, is 2,100 feet high. The western and southern parts of the mountain are precipitous. On the southern side is a deep ravine, where during many centuries huge fragments of rock have fallen, forming caverns, the largest of which is called Devil's Den. Two branches unite in the western part of the town to form Wait's river, and passing through a narrow channel, about half a mile from where it empties into the Connecticut river, it affords good mill privileges. The beautiful shaded drives along Wait's river are exceedingly picturesque. Another scenic attraction is Roaring brook, which dashes down over rocky ledges. Wait's river and numerous brooks in town contain trout.

The first manufactory of globes in the United States was established here by James Wilson.

Gov. Roswell Farnham was a resident of Bradford. Dr. D. K. Pearsons, an eminent philanthropist of Chicago, who gave

away many millions of dollars, and Admiral Charles E. Clark, one of the most eminent American officers in the Spanish-American War, whose exploit in bringing the battleship Oregon around Cape Horn is familiar to every schoolboy, were born here.

BRAINTREE—The settlement of this town was begun in 1785, and it was organized in 1788. It was named for Braintree, Mass., from which town several of the early settlers came.

In the western part of the town is the Rochester and Granville range of mountains. White river flows through Braintree. There are several other small streams, one of the largest of which is Ayer's brook, so called because a man named Ayer, who deserted from the English and became a guide to their enemies during the French and Indian War, was caught and hanged on this stream about 1755. Trout are found in the streams of the town.

On Braintree hill is a rocky boulder about seventy tons in weight, once so perfectly poised that it could be moved with the pressure of one finger, but owing to the wearing away of the rock on which it rests, it is no longer easily moved.

Frederick C. Ferry, dean of Williams college, was born in Braintree.

BROOKFIELD—The settlement of this town was begun in 1779, and it was organized in 1785.

Brookfield is on the height of land between the White and Winooski rivers, and it contains several ponds, including Colt's pond on which the village of Brookfield is situated, having an area of 100 acres, North pond, South pond, Pierce pond, Lamson pond, Rood pond, and Beaver Meadow pond. Most of these ponds are north of the central part of the town, and they contain pickerel, perch, and pout. Several brooks contain trout. Brookfield gulf is one of the chief scenic attractions, the deepest and most beautiful part of which lies between Bear hill and Moody mountain.

CHELSEA—The settlement of this town was begun in 1784, and it was organized in 1788. It was granted by New York under the name of Gageborough, but no settlement was made. It was granted by the Vermont Legislature to Bela Turner and his associates as Turnersburgh, but the name was changed in 1788. This is the county seat of Orange county.

Chelsea is watered by a branch of the White river. There is a sulphur spring in the north part of the town. A considerable number of summer visitors come here every year.

Congressmen William Hebard and Daniel Azro A. Buck were residents of Chelsea. Among the well-known men born here were John Young, governor of New York many years ago, William F. Vilas, a member of President Cleveland's cabinet, and a senator from Wisconsin, Alban J. Conant, a New York

portrait painter, and C. I. Hood of Lowell, Mass., of proprietary medicine fame.

CORINTH—The settlement of this town was begun in 1777, and it was organized in 1780. In 1781 Col. Wait, and Major Kingsbury, with two companies of soldiers, built a fort on Cook's hill in the center of the town, as a defense against the Indians and the Tories. In 1782 a British scouting party compelled some of the inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance to the British King.

Wait's river, flowing through the northeastern part of the town, falls a distance of 100 feet in a few rods.

There are large deposits of copper ore in Pike hill which have been worked at various times.

FAIRLEE—The first settlement of this town was made in 1766, and it was organized in 1775.

This is a mountainous town and in some places the mountains approach close to the Connecticut river, forming almost perpendicular precipices. The village of Fairlee is situated at the foot of a great ledge, sometimes called the Palisades. Fine views of the Connecticut valley may be obtained from the summits of Sawyer's mountain and Morey's mountain.

The chief scenic attraction of Fairlee is Lake Morey. This lake is about three miles long and a drive of seven miles will take one entirely around the lake. Mount Morey is on the right and Echo mountain on the left of the lake. It is a popular summer resort and several hotels and many cottages are situated on its shores. A little steamer adds to the attractions of the resort. At Glen falls, near Lake Morey, the water comes tumbling down through a gorge over a huge moss-covered boulder and it has worn a horseshoe-shaped depression in the rocks. A shaded path from this waterfall leads to the summit of Echo mountain. A large summer school for girls, who are called the Gulick Girls, is located on Lake Morey.

Lake Morey derives its name from Capt. Samuel Morey, who first began to consider navigation by steam in 1790. In 1793 he operated on the Connecticut river a boat propelled by steam. Friends of Robert Fulton saw Morey's invention and it is claimed that Fulton obtained his ideas from Morey, and robbed the Vermont inventor of the honor that belonged to him. Discouraged by his failure to obtain what he considered just treatment, Morey sunk his boat in the waters of the lake which bears his name.

Part of Fairlee lake, having an area of 1,500 acres, lies in the southern part of the town. This lake and Lake Morey contain bass, pickerel, pout, perch, and shiners. The small streams contain trout.

Upper picture, "Down the Brook," Orange County—
Lower picture, Sunlit Grove near Randolph, Orange County.

NEWBURY—Newbury is one of the oldest of Vermont towns, and one of the largest in point of area. Its settlement was begun in 1761, and it was organized in 1763. Newbury is a fine old New England type of town. It is noted for its broad and fertile intervale meadows, called the richest and most beautiful on the Connecticut river north of Northampton and Hadley, Mass. The meadows of the Great Oxbow, where the river makes an oxbow bend, were cultivated by the Indians before the white men came. Evidences of settlements on these meadows in prehistoric times have been found.

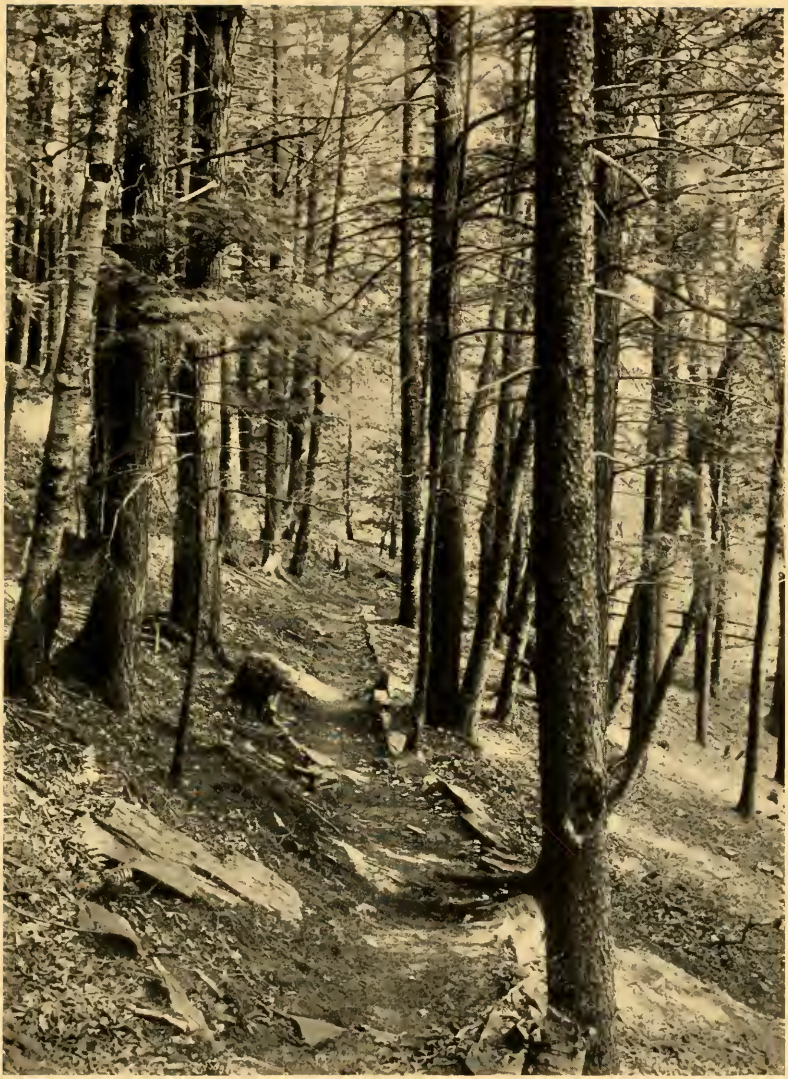
The first grantee and founder of Newbury was Gen. Jacob Bayley, who became one of the most prominent men in eastern Vermont. He was very active during the Revolutionary War, and was a friend of General Washington. He suggested to General Washington the building of the military road, from the Connecticut river to Canada, promoted the enterprise, and built the road as far as Peacham. Newbury was garrisoned by one or more companies of soldiers during the Revolution, and in the early history of Vermont it was one of the most important towns in the State.

Wells river crosses the northern part of the town and at its mouth is located the village of Wells River, the largest village in Newbury. Hall's pond, having an area of 300 acres, is near the center of the town, Long pond and Round pond in the western part and Harriman's pond is in the eastern part. Bass, carp, pickerel, and perch are caught in these ponds. A range of hills extending north and south parallel with the Connecticut, rises in terrace-like formations from the Connecticut river to Wright's mountain, in the western part, 2,100 feet high. From the summit of this elevation may be seen the White mountains in the east, and the Green mountains in the west, and include such important peaks as Mount Washington, Moosilauke, Ascutney, Mansfield and Camels Hump. Hale's tavern at Wells River, headquarters of The Fat Men's Club, is one of the best known hostelries in the State, and is patronized by many automobile tourists. The summer business is growing in this region.

In 1824, a canal survey of the Connecticut river was made from Hartford, Conn., to the Canadian line by De Witt Clinton. In 1830, a small steamer ascended the river as far as Wells river, but steam navigation on this part of the Connecticut has never been developed.

Joseph E. Chamberlin, literary editor of the New York Mail, is a native of Newbury.

In 1912, the 150th anniversary of the town was celebrated. Several historic markers were erected which included one in honor of Gen. Jacob Bayley; one in honor of Col. Thomas Johnson, who was one of the first settlers of Newbury, and aide to Gen. Lincoln at Ticonderoga in 1777; one on the site of the old Gloucester county



Along the trail, Orange County.

court house; one on the site of the old log meeting house used by the early settlers, later used for the first public school in this part of New England; one on the site of the building in which the State Legislature convened in 1801; and one marking the beginning of the Bayley-Hazen Military road.

ORANGE—The settlement of this town was begun in 1793, and it was organized in 1796. It is situated on the height of land between the Connecticut river and Lake Champlain, and affords many fine views of the surrounding country. Knox mountain is situated in the northeastern part. There are many small streams in town well stocked with trout.

There are granite deposits in town.

Frank P. Sargent, appointed commissioner general of immigration by President Roosevelt, was born here.

RANDOLPH—The settlement of this town was begun in 1776, and it was organized in 1783. It suffered from Indian raids during the Revolution, and the houses of some of the settlers were burned.

The greater part of this township lies between the second and third branches of White river. A central plateau extends from north to south through this town.

There are deposits of granite here.

For many years one of the State normal schools was located here. It recently was changed into a State agricultural school.

Chief justice John W. Rowell, of the Vermont supreme court, resides here. Dudley Chase, chief judge of the Supreme Court, and twice elected a United States senator from Vermont, was a resident of Randolph. Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, secretary of the treasury under President Lincoln and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was a nephew of Senator Chase. Col. R. J. Kimball, a New York banker, was born here, and presented Randolph with a public library building. Col. A. B. Chandler, of New York, president of the Postal Telegraph Company, was born here. In his youth he was a military telegrapher and as such was brought into intimate relations with President Lincoln. He has a beautiful home here situated in Mari-Castle Park. He has given to Randolph, Chandler Music hall. Albert A. Sprague, one of Chicago's leading business men, is a native of this town. Justin Morgan, many years ago, brought here from Massachusetts the famous horse which is known by his name, and established one of the noted breeds of horses in America.

STRAFFORD—The first settlement was made in 1768, and the town was organized in 1778. Much disturbance was created here during the Revolution, by raids made by parties of Indians and Tories. A log fort or blockhouse was erected in that part of the town known as Old City. Lieutenant Smith was in

The old Elm, near Randolph Center, Orange County.

command and when the garrison was absent on scout duty, the wife of the commanding officer acted as sentinel.

This town is watered by a branch of the Ompompanoosuc river. Miller pond, in the northeastern part, is on an elevation 1,300 feet above sea level, and has an area of 100 acres. The western boundary runs along a high ridge separating that town from Tunbridge. Kibling hill, in the western part, is about 2,000 feet high and McMaster hill is 1,900 feet high. One of the scenic attractions of the town is Old City falls, a beautiful cascade which falls over the rocks about a mile from the North village. The small streams contain trout and pickerel, and perch are found in Miller's pond.

There are extensive copper deposits in Strafford and copperas works in the southern part.

This town is famous as the home of the late Justin S. Morrill. Mr. Morrill spent the early years of his life in Strafford as a country merchant. Being elected to Congress he was soon recognized as one of the leading members of that body, was made chairman of the important Ways and Means committee, and was the author of the Morrill tariff act. He was elected to the United States Senate and for many years was chairman of the Finance committee of that body. He was the father of the great agricultural college system of this country. To him more than to any other man, is due the erection of the beautiful Congressional Library of Washington and the plans for beautifying that city. At the time of his death he held the record of a longer period of continuous service in Congress than that of any other man in the history of the United States. Here, in this little country village, which had given to the country one of its greatest statesmen, the body of Senator Morrill was laid to rest in a beautiful marble mausoleum.

THETFORD—The settlement of this town was begun in 1764, and it was organized in 1768. Moose yarded in town several years after the settlement was begun. One of the early settlers, Joseph Downer, was near General Wolfe when the English commander was shot on the Plains of Abraham at Quebec. Another pioneer, Richard Wallace, swam across Lake Champlain through the lines occupied by the British fleet lying off Ticonderoga in 1777, and carried dispatches to General Lincoln, ordering him to proceed southward.

A church erected here in 1785 is still standing. The Ompompanoosuc river crosses the southwestern part. Part of Fairlee lake lies in the northern part, Child's pond, 60 feet deep and nearly round, covering about nine acres, lies only a few rods from the Connecticut river. It is fed entirely by springs. There are several trout brooks in town.

There are deposits of soapstone in Thetford.

Lake Morey, Fairlee town, Orange County.

The 150th anniversary of the chartering of this town was celebrated in 1911 with a notable pageant. It was under the direction of William Chauncy Langdon of the Russell Sage Foundation. This celebration not only afforded a beautiful historical pageant, but it developed a new spirit of enthusiasm in one of Vermont's rural towns. A soil expert and a farm management expert were brought here to aid in agricultural development and the women organized the Thetford Kitchen for the sale of certain choice food products.

Prof. Dean C. Worcester, a member of the Philippine commission, and S. W. Burnham, the famous astronomer, were born here. George Peabody, the famous philanthropist, spent part of his boyhood here at the home of his grandfather. He went to London, England, where he became a very prosperous merchant and broker. He gave millions to improve the conditions of the laboring poor of London and other millions to establish a fund for educational purposes in the Southern States of this country. During the later years of his life he gave $5,500 for books for a library for the village school at Thetford.

TOPSHAM—The settlement of this town was begun in 1781, and it was organized in 1790.

The surface is uneven. Several branches of Wait's river rise here. Milligan pond is in the northern part of the town. Keeman's pond contains trout. The village of Wait's River is in the southern part.

Gov. J. H. Peabody of Colorado and Rev. George A. Gates, president of Iowa College, of Pomona College, and of Fisk University, were born here.

TUNBRIDGE—The settlement of this town was begun about 1776, and the town was organized in 1786. Several men were killed here during an Indian raid in 1780, and the women and children suffered great hardships.

The east branch of the White river divides the town into nearly equal parts. Numerous brooks contain trout. The central part of Tunbridge is lower than its borders.

VERSHIRE—The settlement of the town was begun about 1779, and it was organized in 1783. At one time it was called Ely, but the name was changed again to Vershire.

The surface is hilly and broken. Two ranges of hills extend east and west through the town. The southern face of Eagle ledge in the northern part is of bare rock reaching to a perpendicular height of more than 200 feet. The Ompompanoosuc flows through the eastern part.

This town has been best known on account of its copper mines. The Vermont Copper Mining Company was organized

Chandler Brook, Randolph Center, Orange County.

in 1853, and the mines were worked for many years. At one time more than 100 tons of ore were produced daily, and nearly 2,000 persons were directly supported by this company. Financial troubles arose, and in 1883 rioting among the workmen necessitated the calling out of the State militia. The mines have not been operated for several years.

WASHINGTON—The settlement of this town was begun in 1785, and it was organized in 1793. The territory embraced in Washington was granted by New York under the name of Kingsland and it was the county seat of Gloucester county, organized under the authority of New York. A log jail erected here gave the name Jail branch to a tributary of the Winooski river. The town of Washington was granted by the Vermont Legislature in 1780 to Maj. Elisha Burton and others.

The surface of the town is hilly, the loftiest elevation being Washington peak, 2,500 feet high. From its summit a beautiful panorama may be seen. A mile northeast from Washington village, on a conical hill 1,300 feet high, is a granite boulder of 80 tons weight. Several small streams contain trout.

WEST FAIRLEE—This town was set off from Fairlee as a separate township in 1797. Fairlee lake lies partly in the southeastern corner of the township and on its shores is located a large summer school. The Ompompanoosuc river crosses the southwestern corner.

One of the first settlers was Nathaniel Niles, a clergyman, who was one of Vermont's first congressmen.

WILLIAMSTOWN—The settlement of this town was begun in 1784, and it was organized in 1787.

Williamstown is situated on the height of land between the Winooski and the White rivers. A small brook divides here, part of its waters going north into the Lake Champlain system, and part going south into the Connecticut river system. Williamstown gulf is one of the important scenic attractions of central Vermont. It is a deep ravine between two lofty forest-clad hills, and is about two miles long. There is just room for the highway which follows the course of the little stream. The road is beautifully shaded and many automobile parties visit this place, which is on the direct road from White River Junction to Montpelier, a favorite route for tourists and one of the finest stretches of good automobile road to be found in this part of New England.

There are several ponds in the southern part of the town including Cutter pond, Staples pond, Lime pond and Rood pond. The last named is partly in the town of Brookfield. Lime pond, having an area of about eight acres, is so called on account of the marl deposits it contains. The owner of a saw mill in this

part of the town, about 1830, tried to increase his water power by diverting the waters of a nearby pond. This attempt resulted something like the attempt to divert the waters of Runaway pond in Glover. The waters of the pond went out with a roar, uprooting trees, carrying away rocks and draining the pond.

This town was the home of Elijah Paine, judge of the supreme court, United States senator, and United States district judge. His son, Charles, became governor of Vermont. Thomas Davenport, inventor of the electric motor, and Henry B. Hersey, a well-known aeronaut and meteorologist, were born here.

ORLEANS COUNTY

ALBANY—The settlement of this town was begun about 1799, and it was organized in 1806. The town was chartered as Lutterloh, being named in honor of Col. Henry E. Lutterloh, one of the original proprietors. The Hazen Military road crossed the southwestern corner of the town. Black river flows through the central part in a northerly direction. This stream is entirely distinct from the Black river in the southeastern part of the State. Heartwell and Duck ponds are in the eastern part, Page pond is in the southern part and a portion of Great Hosmer pond, having an area of 1,000 acres, is in the southern part. These ponds contain pout, pickerel, and trout. In the streams pout, shiners, pickerel, and trout are caught. Harvey's mountain is in the southwestern part.

Deposits of muck, shell marl, and granite are found in Albany.

Nelson A. McClary, a prominent Chicago business man, is a native of this town.

BARTON—The settlement of this town was begun about 1792, and it was organized in 1798. It was granted to Col. William Barton, of Providence, R. I., and his associates, one of whom was John Paul Jones, the naval hero of the American Revolution. Colonel Barton achieved distinction during the War for Independence by the capture of Sir William Prescott, the British commander in Rhode Island. The town was chartered as Providence, but the name was changed in honor of Colonel Barton.

Barton river rises in this town and near the southern boundary line receives the waters of the Willoughby river. They contain trout and dace. Crystal lake, a beautiful body of water, is about two and one-half miles long and about one-half a mile wide. It was called by the French, Belle Lac. Barton village is situated

at its outlet. Near this lake are two springs within one hundred yards of each other, the waters of one spring being discharged into Crystal lake and finding their way into the St. Lawrence; the other flowing south into the Passumpsic river and thence into the Connecticut. Ufford's pond has an area of 400 acres. May pond is in the eastern part, and has an area of 1,000 acres. Other ponds are Thompson and Little ponds. On May brook is a natural flume, the stream flowing through a channel in the granite rock 150 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 20 feet deep. The streams of Barton furnish many good water powers. The ponds contain bass, perch, pickerel, trout, dace, pout, and suckers. Barton mountain is in the central part.

There are deposits of granite in town.

Congressman W. W. Grout was a resident of Barton for many years. William N. Ferrin, president of Pacific university, was born here.

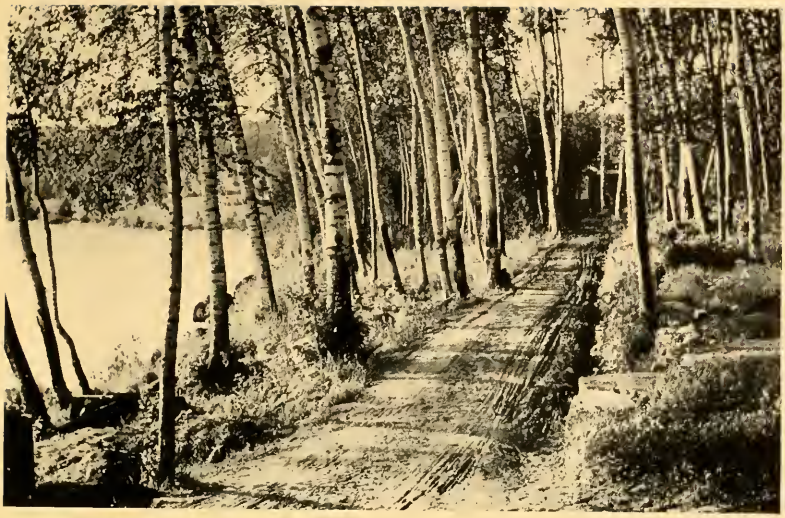
BROWNINGTON—This town, chartered to Timothy and Daniel Brown, was settled about 1796, and was organized about 1799. During the war of 1812 there was much excitement here, a state of affairs that prevailed in most towns on or near the Canadian border, owing to fears of an invasion. A storehouse was built on North hill in which a stock of ammunition was placed. Some of the inhabitants were so much alarmed that they buried their valuables and fled.

Willoughby river crosses the southern part of the town. Brownington pond is situated in the northern part. Clear pond has an area of 500 acres, and contains pickerel and perch. The streams contain trout.

Brig.-Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn, U. S. A., a well-known Indian fighter, was born here.

CHARLESTON—The settlement of this town was begun in 1802, and it was organized in 1806. It was granted in 1780 to Commodore Abraham Whipple, a naval officer of the Revolution, his shipmates and others, mostly from Rhode Island, and was called Navy. The name was changed to Charleston in 1805.

Clyde river flows through the central part. The Great falls on this river have a descent of more than a hundred feet in a distance of forty rods. Echo pond, a mile and a half long and one mile wide, is in the eastern part. It was named by Gen. James Whitelaw on account of a remarkable series of echoes produced in its vicinity. Pensioner pond, in the western part, received its name from the fact that the pension money of a Revolutionary soldier was used to build a mill dam and saw-mill on the outlet of the pond. Toad pond is in the northern part and Broadway pond is situated near the Morgan line. Seymour



Upper picture, Foster Grove, Lake Willoughby, Orleans County—Lower picture, Lake Willoughby, showing Mounts Pisgah and Hor, Orleans County.

lake in Morgan flows through Mill river into Echo pond and thence into Clyde river. Trout are caught in the streams and pickerel, perch, and shiners in the ponds.

COVENTRY—The first settlement was made in 1799, and the town was organized in 1803. It was named for Coventry, Conn., the native place of Maj. Elias Buel, one of the grantees. Ira Allen purchased most of the town at sheriff's sale for taxes and while in London sold 2,000 acres to Stephen Bayard, of Philadelphia. Later the whole town was sold at auction to satisfy a direct tax levied by Congress. The name was changed to Orleans in 1841 and later was changed again to Coventry.

Black river flows through the central part of the town and Barton river through the eastern part, both emptying into Lake Memphremagog. South bay of Lake Memphremagog extends into this town. Priest pond has an area of about 500 acres. Bass, pickerel, lake trout, and many other varieties are caught in the lake, pout and trout in the pond and trout in the small streams.

CRAFTSBURY—The first settlement was made in this town in 1788, and it was organized in 1792. The town was granted to Ebenezer Crafts and others in 1781. It was chartered as Minden but the name was changed to Craftsbury in 1790 in honor of its founder. Colonel Crafts was a graduate of Yale college, an officer in the American Revolution and assisted in putting down Shays' Rebellion. Becoming somewhat embarrassed financially, he sold his property at Sturbridge, Mass., and removed to the new town in Vermont which he and his associates had purchased. Here he gathered about him some excellent families from his old home.

The Black river is formed here by the union of several smaller streams. One of the branches of the Lamoille river flows through Craftsbury. Great Hosmer pond is in the northern part of the town, a portion of it lying in Albany. Little Hosmer pond, with an area of 600 acres, is in the northern part. Elligo pond is in the southern part and extends into Greensboro. It is a beautiful body of water and is located in a gulf or depression. The eastern shore rises abruptly in high, perpendicular cliffs. This region was a favorite resort for the St. Francis Indians. Pickerel, pout, and eels are caught in Black river, and pout, and pickerel in the ponds.

Samuel C. Crafts, governor, member of Congress and United States senator, and Augustus Young, a congressman, were residents of Craftsbury. Burleigh F. Spaulding, chief justice of the supreme court of North Dakota, and Fanny Burnham, who later became Mrs. Kilgore of Philadelphia, the first woman lawyer admitted to practise in the courts of the United States, were born here.

Moonlight on the Lake, Glover town, Orleans County.

D E R B Y—The settlement of this town was begun in 1795 and it was organized in 1798. It is situated on the Canadian border, and was formerly a hunting ground of the St. Francis Indians. The town of Salem was annexed in 1881.

The surface of Derby is very level for a Vermont town. Clyde river flows through the southern part. Salem pond, four miles long and three miles wide, is in the eastern part. Derby pond, near the center of the town, a mile and a half long and three-fourths of a mile wide, empties into Salem pond. Lake Memphremagog lies on the western border. Pickerel are caught in Clyde river and trout in the brooks. Pickerel, pout, bass, and perch are caught in the ponds.

Beebe Plain post office is situated partly in the United States and partly in Canada.

There are granite deposits near the center of the town.

Josiah Grout, a former governor of Vermont, resides here and Congressman Portus Baxter was a resident of Derby. Surgeon General J. H. Baxter, of the United States Army, Charles Kendall Adams, president of the University of Wisconsin, and Charles H. Deere of Moline, Ill., a well-known manufacturer of agricultural implements, were born here.

G L O V E R—The settlement of this town was begun in 1798, and it was organized in 1803. It was named for Gen. John Glover of Marblehead, Mass., to whom it was granted by Congress for distinguished military services. General Glover conducted Burgoyne's army to Boston after the British surrender at Saratoga.

In the southern part is a small elevation called Black hill. Barton river rises in the town and within the limits of Glover are branches of the Passumpsic, Lamoille, and Black rivers. Parker's pond, with an area of 320 acres, is in the northern part, Sweeney's pond and Daniels' pond are in the western part, Clark's pond and Runaway pond are in the southern part, and Stone's pond, with an area of 275 acres is near the center of the town. A century ago Long pond, a mile and a half long and half a mile wide, about five miles from Glover village, was situated partly in this town and partly in Greensboro and discharged its waters south into the Lamoille river. Mud pond was situated north of, and a little below, Long pond. Several mills were located on a small stream which was the outlet of Mud pond. Sometimes this stream failed during the summer and it was proposed to turn some of the waters of Long pond into Mud pond in order to furnish water power for the mills.

On June 6, 1810, about sixty men began to dig a channel in order to divert the waters of Long pond into the smaller pond below. It happened that the northern barrier of this pond was

Upper picture, A glimpse of Caspian Lake from the roadway, Greensboro town, Orleans County—Lower picture, A view of Caspian Lake, Orleans County.

composed of quicksand with only a thin coating of clay and almost immediately the waters went out with a rush so that in fifteen minutes the bed of the pond was left entirely bare.

A torrent of water sixty feet high and twenty rods wide swept through the channel of the Barton river, over the Barton meadows, destroying forests, leveling hills, filling valleys, moving huge boulders, and carrying with it mills, houses, barns, fences, cattle, horses, and sheep. The people who lived in the pathway of this torrent barely escaped with their lives to the mountains. In about six hours all the waters of this pond had reached Lake Memphremagog, a distance of twenty-seven miles. The channel through which the waters escaped is 127 feet deep and several rods wide. A highway now runs through the bed of the old pond and on either side the land is cultivated. Trout are quite abundant in the streams. Pickerel, pike, pout, bass, longe, and shiners are caught in the ponds.

GREENSBORO—The settlement of this town was begun in 1789, and it was organized in 1783. It was first called Colt's hill in honor of Harris Colt, one of the grantees. The Hazen military road passed through Greensboro and a blockhouse was erected on the western side of Lake Caspian. This post was attacked during the Revolutionary War by the Indians. Two of the garrison were killed and scalped and others were taken prisoners.

Caspian lake, or Greensboro pond, one of the most charming bodies of water in Vermont, is situated in this town. A large number of people come here every summer and the shores are lined with cottages. Golf links have been laid out here for the benefit of the summer visitors.

The highest cultivated land in the State is said to be in Greensboro. The Black river flowing north, and the Lamoille river rise here. Elligo pond extends into the western part of the town. Long pond, and Horse pond are in the northeastern part. There are several good trout streams in town. Trout, pickerel, pout, and suckers are caught in the lake and ponds. There are many boulders and some rocking stones in Greensboro. One boulder upon the McLaren farm is 40 feet long, 30 feet wide and 20 feet high, and fifty or more persons may be seated on the top of this gigantic rock.

HOLLAND—The first settlement was made in this town in 1800, and it was organized in 1805. It is situated on the Canadian border.

Holland pond, with an area of 600 acres, and several smaller ponds are situated in the northeastern part, their waters flowing into Canada. There is a small pond in the southwestern corner of the town. The fish caught include perch, pout, trout and

Wheeler Mountain through birches, Willoughby Lake, Orleans County.

pickerel. There are several trout brooks. Mt. John is in the southeastern part.

H. A. W. Taber, a bonanza king and United States senator from Colorado, was born here.

I R A S B U R G—The settlement of this town was begun in 1798, and it was organized in 1803. It was granted to Ira Allen, his father-in-law Gen. Roger Enos, members of their families and others. In time, Ira Allen's wife held all but the public rights in Irasburg. After Allen's financial losses and death his family moved to this town, which had been named in his honor, and his son Ira H. Allen became its leading citizen.

In the spring of 1827, an ancient shirt of mail, much corroded, was found rolled up and lying between two large roots of a great birch tree. There has been much speculation as to how this relic of an earlier age came here. It was purchased by the National Museum at Washington.

Black river flows in a northerly direction through the center of the town, and Barton river touches the eastern corner. Kidder pond is situated in the northern part. Pickerel, pout, and suckers are caught in the ponds and streams.

Heman Allen, a nephew of Ethan and Ira Allen, was one of the first settlers of Irasburg. He was minister to Chili under Presidents Monroe and John Quincy Adams. Theodore Robinson, a portrait and landscape painter, and Judge John A. Jameson, of Chicago, were born in Irasburg.

J A Y—The settlement of this town was begun in 1803, and it was organized in 1828. It is situated on the Canadian border. It was chartered as Carthage but the land reverted to the State. Most of the town was then granted to the distinguished New York statesman, John Jay, and his name was given to the town in recognition of the fact that he had exerted his powerful influence to settle the long-standing dispute between Vermont and New York. Part of this land descended to his son and was sold by him about 1840. Much of it became the property of Azarias Williams of Concord who gave it to the University of Vermont.

The whole of the western part lies on the slope of Jay peak, one of the highest mountains of the State, which is the most prominent feature of the landscape of northern Vermont. It is 4,018 feet high, and is six miles south of the Canadian border. The boundary lines of the towns of Jay, Richford, Westfield and Montgomery meet near the summit of this mountain. A magnificent view may be obtained from the pinnacle of Jay peak. From this point one may see nearly the entire length of Lake Champlain, with the Adirondack mountains beyond, the Richelieu river from the point where it receives the waters of Lake Champlain until it empties into the St. Lawrence, the Montreal and

Ottawa valleys, the highest Canadian peaks of the East, including the mountains beyond the St. Lawrence, Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby, the Green mountain peaks, the Presidential range of the White mountains, the mountains around the head waters of the Connecticut, the Chaudiere, and Androscoggin rivers, and a great number of lakes and ponds, rivers and villages. Trout are caught in the small streams.

There are asbestos deposits in Jay.

L O W E L L—The settlement of this town was begun in 1803, and it was organized in 1812. It was chartered as Kelleyvale to John Kelley, a New York land speculator. The name was changed to Lowell in 1831. During the Revolutionary War Gen. Hazen encamped here with part of his regiment while constructing the military road to which his name was given. During the War of 1812 the people of Lowell feared an invasion from Canada and a fort was erected here.

Near the center of the town the Missisquoi river passes through a hole in the solid rock at the foot of a fall in the river of ten feet. Norris, Hadley, and Belvidere mountains are situated on the southern border. The Serpentine mountains form an abrupt elevation in the northern part. Walker's pond has an area of 100 acres. It contains trout and pout.

Lowell is becoming famous as the center of an important asbestos business. There are valuable deposits of that mineral in this town and the hamlet of Chrysotile is the greatest producer of chrysotile asbestos in the United States. These asbestos deposits are a part of the vein which crops out a few miles away in Canada, where a great amount is produced. It is believed that the asbestos business in Lowell and vicinity is capable of great development.

M O R G A N—The settlement of this town was begun in 1882, and it was organized in 1807. It was chartered as Caldersburgh, the name being changed later in honor of John Morgan, one of the grantees.

One of the chief scenic attractions of this part of the State is Seymour lake, situated near the center of the town. This lake is about four miles long, nearly two miles wide, contains about sixteen thousand acres, and is said to resemble in rather a crude fashion the shape of a man's boot. This lake is fed by numerous springs. Its waters are cold and pure and do not freeze as soon as those of Memphremagog and other bodies of water in this vicinity. Toad pond is situated in the northern part. The higher elevations include Bear hill and Elon hill. From the summit of the latter hill may be seen Lakes Willoughby and Memphremagog, many other lakes and ponds and the peaks of the Green mountains. There are several trout brooks in town.

The lake and ponds contain longe, whitefish, pickerel, pout, and suckers.

NEWPORT—The settlement of this town was begun in 1793, and it was organized in 1800. It lies on the Canadian border and was chartered as Duncansboro to George Duncan and others. The name was changed to Newport in 1816.

Lake Memphremagog constitutes a portion of the eastern border separating Newport from Derby. With the exception of Lake Champlain, this is one of the largest lakes in this part of the country. It is thirty miles long and from one to four miles wide. Two-thirds of the lake lies in Canada. This body of water formed an important part of the route of French and Indian war parties in the early days from Canada to the southern New England settlements by way of the Connecticut river. This is a beautiful lake and attracts many summer tourists. A steamer makes regular trips from Newport to the various points on the lake during the season of open navigation.

Owl's head, 3,360 feet high, a little way over the Canadian border on the western shore of the lake, is a landmark throughout all this region. From its summit very extensive views may be obtained. Every summer a lodge of Masons holds a ritual service in a rocky cleft far up on this mountain. An Indian chief called Owl is said to have given the name to this peak. The Newport Yacht Club has erected a commodious and pleasant club house which is a headquarters for a large fleet of pleasure craft. A branch of the Missisquoi river flows through Newport, and Black river enters Lake Memphremagog in the eastern part. Bass, pickerel, lake trout, perch and other fish are caught in Memphremagog.

Not only is Newport noted for its beautiful location on Lake Memphremagog but it is also known as a busy and enterprising village. It is headquarters for the firm of Prouty & Miller, which is one of the largest lumber firms in New England.

Newport is the home of Charles A. Prouty, for several years one of the most prominent members of the interstate commerce commission, and his brother, George H. Prouty, a former governor of Vermont.

TROY—This is a long, narrow town on the Canadian border. Its length is eleven and one-half miles, its width on the northern border about five miles and on the southern border about two miles. The first settlement was made in 1799, and the town was organized in 1802. It was chartered under the name of Missisquoi, taking its name from the river that flows through the town. Later the name was changed to Troy. A fort was erected here during the War of 1812. During the Canadian rebellion of 1837 an invasion was made from this town.

Upper picture, Motor boating on Lake Memphremagog. Orleans County—Lower picture, Bear, Owl's Head and Elephant's Mountains from Lake Memphremagog, Orleans County.

The Missisquoi river in the northern part flows over a ledge of rocks seventy feet high. This waterfall may be seen from a projecting rock, which has a perpendicular height of nearly a hundred feet. There are trout brooks in town and pickerel, bass, and pout are caught in the river.

There are asbestos, iron and soapstone deposits in Troy.

WESTFIELD—The first settlement was made in 1798, and the town was organized in 1802. Nearly all the original grantees were citizens of Rhode Island. Many of the settlers left town during the War of 1812, fearing an invasion from Canada. Others transformed Capt. Medad Hitchcock's barn into a blockhouse but no attack was made by the enemy. The old Hazen military road passed through Westfield.

The Missisquoi river flows through the southeastern part. Phillips pond is in the northern part. The western part of the town is mountainous, a portion of Jay peak extends into the northwestern corner. Trout are caught in Millard's pond.

There are asbestos deposits in Westfield.

Helen M. Winslow, the well-known Boston author, was born here. Senator Carroll S. Page is a native of Westfield.

WESTMORE—The settlement of this town was begun about 1795, and it was organized in 1805. It was originally chartered as Westford but as there was another Westford in Chittenden county the name was changed to Westmore. Fertile farms were cleared and mills were built, but when the War of 1812 broke out the fear of invasion by British and Indians was so strong in the minds of people who remembered the invasions made during the Revolutionary War that the town was entirely abandoned. Most of the buildings erected were allowed to fall into decay and the settlements were not renewed for a considerable period after the declaration of peace.

The notable scenic attraction of Westmore is Lake Willoughby, one of the most beautiful lakes to be found in this or any other country. It has been aptly called the Lake Lucerne of Vermont, resembling as it does in many respects the famous Swiss lake of that name. It is about six miles long, a mile and a half wide, and its elevation is twelve hundred feet above the sea level.

Standing on either side at the southern extremity of the lake, like giant sentinels, are Mounts Pisgah and Hor, the former 2,600 feet high, the latter has an elevation of 1,500 feet. These mountains rise up precipitously, almost like huge granite walls. The Devil's Den is a great mass of rock partly rent asunder by some convulsion of nature. In the vicinity of this lake are found several varieties of plants which botanists have not been able to discover elsewhere south of the Arctic Circle. Lake Willoughby is very deep and is fed by springs. A fine road has been constructed

along the border of this lake. Artists of national reputation frequently visit this spot. The waters of this lake are discharged into Willoughby river, thence into Barton river and into Lake Memphremagog. Just below Wheeler mountain, west of the lake, is a wonderful spring called Ponce de Leon spring.

In the northern part are Bald, Haystack and Westmore mountains, the last named being 3,000 feet high. Long pond is situated near the center of the town. Trout are abundant in the brooks. Lake trout, land-locked salmon, steelhead trout, whitefish, cusk, and smelts are caught in Lake Willoughby.

RUTLAND COUNTY

BENSON—The settlement of this town was begun in 1782, and it was organized about 1786. It was named for Egbert Benson, one of the New York commissioners appointed to settle the claims of Vermont and establish the State boundary line. Most of the early settlers came from Berkshire county, Mass. A military road from Castleton to Ticonderoga, constructed about 1776, passed through Benson and over this road General St. Clair's army passed on its retreat from Ticonderoga in 1777.

Benson is situated near the southern end of Lake Champlain. There are several small ponds in the northern part, including Little pond, Sunset pond, with an area of 300 acres, Pierce pond and Doughty pond. Root pond is situated in the southern part. Hubbardton river flows through the town. In the southwestern part a stream issuing from a swamp passes under a hill of considerable size for a distance of more than half a mile. Trout and dace are caught in the brooks, and pickerel, perch, pout, and bass in the ponds.

There are important slate deposits in Benson. . .

Stephen W. Dorsey, a former United States senator from Arkansas, was born here.

BRANDON—The settlement of this town was begun in 1772, and it was organized in 1784. It was chartered as Neshobe, a name applied to a part of Littleton, Mass., which was the boyhood home of one of the grantees, Capt. Josiah Powers. The name was changed to Brandon in 1784. During the Revolution Brandon was considered a frontier town, the towns to the north being abandoned. In 1777 two men were killed by the Indians and several were taken prisoners.

The Green mountains lie along the eastern border. Powell pond is in the northern part, and Otter Creek flows in a north-

westerly direction through the town. Near Brandon village is a famous frozen well in which ice remains usually until autumn. About a mile and a half east of the village are two caverns in limestone ledges about half a mile apart. The descent into the largest cave is through a perpendicular opening about eighteen feet deep into a room sixteen or eighteen feet square. From this room a small passage opens into another room still larger.

Brandon is a beautiful village, noted for its fine trees, Park Street having a double row of magnificent shade trees. A bed of bog iron ore was discovered here more than a hundred years ago and it has been worked from time to time, stoves and small cannon having been manufactured from it. There are also beds of yellow ochre and kaolin and extensive deposits of marble in Brandon.

E. J. Ormsbee, a former governor of Vermont and land commissioner to Samoa, resides here. Stephen A. Douglas, United States senator, party leader, candidate for president, and Abraham Lincoln's great political opponent, was born in Brandon one hundred years ago and his birthplace is still standing. His grandfather was a member of the Vermont Legislature for several years. His father, a local physician, died suddenly while holding in his arms the future statesman, then only two months old. The lad worked on a farm until he was fifteen years old, and being unable to go to college was apprenticed to a cabinet maker. Later he emigrated to New York State and from there to Illinois.

Thomas Davenport, the inventor of the electric motor, resided here. A bronze tablet to his memory was erected at Forestdale by the Allied Electrical Associations of America and it was dedicated September 28, 1910. Davenport was also the first man to apply electricity to the operation of railways and printing presses. Frank H. Knowlton, one of the most famous botanical writers of the United States was born here. Albert G. Farr, a Chicago banker, is a native of this town and has a summer home here.

CASTLETON—The settlement of this town was begun in 1767, and it was organized in 1777. The original proprietors for the most part came from Salisbury, Conn. The name of the town probably was derived from a man named Castle, of whom Col. Amos Bird, one of the founders of the town, purchased a part of his holdings. Colonel Bird and Colonel Noah Lee were the first settlers. On his first visit Colonel Bird lost his way and going to the summit of a mountain in the present town of Ira he spent the night there. He peeled bark from trees and exposed the white surface to deter wild animals from attacking him. This elevation is called Bird mountain.

A road was cut from Castleton to Colchester by the Onion River Land Company, of which Ethan and Ira Allen were

Upper and lower pictures, Lake St. Catherine, Poultney town, Rutland County.

members. Castleton was the rendezvous for the attack on Ticonderoga in 1775, with headquarters at Zadock Remington's tavern. Here Benedict Arnold demanded and was refused the command of the expedition. Col. Noah Lee was the prime mover in the expedition against Skenesborough, later called Whitehall, at the time of the taking of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. After the place was captured he was made superintendent of the iron works which were taken from the British. He participated in the battle of Yorktown and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. General St. Clair's army retreated from Ticonderoga to Castleton in 1777. After the battle of Hubbardton General Reidesel, commanding the Hessian troops, was stationed here. Fort Warren was erected here in 1779, and in 1781 a blockhouse was constructed at Hydeville.

Lake Bomoseen, about eight miles long and two and a half miles wide, a beautiful body of water, lies in a basin of rocks, the greater part of the lake being in Castleton. There is an island of ten acres in area near the center of the lake. In some places the water of the lake is very deep. This is a very popular summer resort. It is possible to drive entirely around the lake, and as this body of water is surrounded by hills and mountains, the spot is a picturesque one. Its waters contain bass, pickerel, perch, pout, and whitefish. Castleton river flows across the southern part. There are several trout brooks in Castleton.

The Castleton normal school is located here.

Congressman Chauncey Langdon was a resident of Castleton.

CHITTENDEN—Chittenden is a mountain town, large in area, which was named for Gov. Thomas Chittenden, and was organized in 1789. It was chartered to Gershom Beach and others. Beach was one of the first settlers, and was detailed by Ethan Allen to notify a large number of the Green Mountain Boys that they were wanted at Castleton in 1775 for an attack on Ticonderoga. This exploit, performed on foot, in many respects was a more difficult feat than the more widely known episode of Paul Revere's ride. Another early settler was an Indian known as Captain John, who was with the French at Fort Duquesne at the outbreak of the French and Indian War, and on that occasion tried to shoot George Washington. Later this Indian became one of Washington's Life Guard during the Revolution. The old town of Philadelphia was annexed in 1816.

The ponds include North and South ponds, trout and pout being caught in the latter. The streams contain trout. Caverns have been discovered in the mountains.

CLARENDON—The settlement of this town was begun in 1768, and while there is some doubt as to the date of the organization it is known to have been as early as 1778. It is said that

the name was given in honor of one of the early settlers. Grants of this tract were made by both New Hampshire and New York and the present limits of Clarendon include portions of the two grants of Socialboro and Durham.

The first settlers were mostly from Rhode Island and Connecticut and some of them purchased land of Colonel Lydius, who claimed it under an Indian title. Some of the fiercest controversies between the Green Mountain Boys and the Yorkers occurred in Clarendon. The settlement was mostly deserted after the battle of Hubbardton. The old Crown Point military road passed through Clarendon. Judge Theophilus Harrington, who demanded a bill of sale from the Almighty for the delivery of a fugitive slave, lived here and the State has erected a monument over his grave.

Otter Creek flows through this town. Mill river flows through a deep gorge. Cold river descends from the heights of Mendon and Shrewsbury, and Tinmouth river crosses the western part of the town. Trout are caught in the streams. Clarendon cave, on the southwestern side of West mountain, is one of the natural curiosities of the place. The descent is made through a slanting passage two and a half feet in diameter and thirty-one feet long which opens into a room twenty feet long, twelve feet wide and about twenty feet high. By means of a passage three feet in diameter and twenty-four feet long the entrance is made into another room thirty feet long, twenty feet wide and eighteen feet high. This room is much lower than the first and is usually filled with water in the spring. The water stands in the lower part the year around.

Clarendon Springs in the western part of the town at one time was a popular summer resort, when mineral springs were largely patronized. There are extensive marble deposits here which are worked, and marble from this place has been used for the New York State educational building at Albany.

D A N B Y—The settlement of this town was begun in 1765, and it was organized in 1769. A considerable number of the first settlers were Quakers. A portion of Burgoyne's army passed through Danby after the battle of Hubbardton. A large boulder known as Tory rock, behind which it is said Tories used to hide, is a well-known landmark. Many Revolutionary soldiers settled here after the war. Thomas Rowley, the first town clerk, was known as the poet of the Green Mountain Boys.

Danby mountain runs north and south through the town. Other peaks are South mountain and Spruce mountain. Otter Creek crosses the northeastern part. Danby pond is situated near the central part, and has an area of 300 acres. Trout are caught in the streams. There are several caverns in Danby, and

one in the southeastern part is entered by an opening that looks like a well cut in the solid rock.

FAIR HAVEN—The settlement of Fair Haven was begun about 1779, and the town was organized in 1783. It originally included the present town of West Haven. The town was chartered by Ebenezer Allen of Revolutionary fame and his associates. Part of Burgoyne's army passed through Fair Haven after the battle of Hubbardton.

The Poultney river forms a part of the boundary between this town and the State of New York. Eagle pond contains 300 acres. Inman pond, containing about 100 acres, situated on the top of a hill about three miles north of the village, is fed by springs. These ponds contain carp, bass, perch, and pout. The streams contain trout and pickerel. A fine outlook may be obtained from Mt. Hamilton, north of the village.

Fair Haven has furnished two Vermont congressmen, James Witherell and Matthew Lyon. Lyon was one of the first settlers in Fair Haven, and one of the most active of the early Vermont politicians. After he was elected to Congress he was sent to prison for a violation of the alien and sedition law. He was reelected to Congress while in jail and his journey through the State following his release was in the nature of a triumphal procession. Later he removed to Kentucky, where he was again elected to Congress. He was appointed government agent to the Indians in Arkansas, and was elected as the first delegate to Congress from that territory, but died before taking his seat.

HUBBARDTON—The settlement of Hubbardton was begun in 1774, and it was organized in 1785. It was named in honor of Thomas Hubbard, one of the original grantees, who owned large tracts of land here.

This town is best known as the scene of the battle of Hubbardton which was fought on the highlands in the eastern part of the town, on July 7, 1777. When General St. Clair's position at Ticonderoga was made untenable by the British occupation of Mount Defiance the American army retreated through this town. Col. Seth Warner commanded the rear guard consisting of five hundred or six hundred Vermonters and perhaps two hundred Massachusetts troops. Warner's force was attacked by a British detachment probably three times its number, commanded by General Fraser who had been reinforced by General Reidesel and his Hessian troops. When first attacked in the early morning the American troops fought with great bravery, and Warner charged the enemy with such fierce courage that they were thrown into disorder but were able to rally when Reidesel's Germans arrived. Colonel Francis, of the American forces, was killed at the head of his regiment. Although overpowered by the numbers

Birches on the shore of Silver Lake, Leicester town, Addison County, near Brandon town, Rutland County.

of the enemy, the American troops fought for a time in Indian fashion from behind trees and thickets, but at length they were compelled to give way and Warner advised his men to take to the woods and met him at Manchester. Colonel Hale of the American troops who had charge of a body of invalids surrendered.

The Americans lost 324 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The British casualties numbered 183 killed and wounded. Major Grant was killed, Major Acland was severely wounded, and the Earl of Balcarras slightly wounded. A marble monument, twenty-one feet in height, was erected on the battlefield in 1859.

There are twelve ponds in Hubbardton, including Austin, Beck, Bresee, Black, Halfmoon, High and Beebe's ponds and part of Gregory's and Roach ponds. Part of Lake Bomoseen extends into the southern part. The highest elevation is Mount Zion, so named by Ethan Allen.

The numerous ponds made this locality a favorite fishing resort for the Indians. Bass, perch, pout, and pickerel are caught in these ponds at the present time, and the small streams contain trout.

IRA—The settlement of this town was begun about 1770, and it was organized in 1779. The shape of the town is nearly that of a double triangle, with the points of the triangle cut off. The long, narrow shape of this town makes it one of the most peculiar of any in the State.

A large part of this town is situated on the Taconic range of mountains. Bird mountain, 2,500 feet high, is one of the most northerly peaks of this range. This elevation has an abrupt and precipitous conformation and is composed almost entirely of quartz conglomerate. Herrick mountain in the central part is 2,661 feet high. The Castleton river crosses the northern part of the town. The mountain streams are stocked with trout.

MENDON—The settlement of this town was begun about 1792, and it was organized in 1806. It was chartered as Medway. Parker's gore was annexed in 1804, and the name was changed to Parkerstown. In 1827 the name was changed to Mendon.

This is distinctively a mountain town. Killington peak and Mount Pico are on the line between Mendon and Sherburne. Several cold and clear trout streams are well stocked.

MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS—This town was formed in 1784 from parts of Poultney, Ira, Tinmouth and Wells. It was organized because this region, being surrounded by hills and mountains, made it difficult for the inhabitants to reach the towns mentioned for the transaction of town business. It was named for Middletown, Conn. The first settlement was made before the Revolution, but it was abandoned during the war.

Middletown Springs is watered by branches of the Poultney river. The mineral springs which have made this town well known are near the village and not far from the Poultney river. These springs were known to the Indians for their curative properties. In 1811 a great freshet covered them with debris and their existence had been almost forgotten when another flood occurred in 1868, which uncovered the springs. A large hotel was built here, and at one time this was a favorite health and summer resort.

MOUNT HOLLY—The settlement of this town was begun in 1770, and it was incorporated in 1792, being composed of Jackson's gore and parts of Ludlow and Wallingford. There was a considerable settlement of Quakers here in the early days.

This is a mountain town on the height of land between the Champlain and Connecticut valleys. Beautiful and extensive mountain views may be obtained. The air is particularly good for diseases of the lungs. In the old stage coach days the route from Burlington to Boston, by way of Rutland, passed through Mount Holly, and it was said at that time that this was the best place south of Montpelier to cross the Green mountains. Mill river rises in this town. Jackson's pond is situated in the central part and contains 150 acres. Pickerel and pout are caught, and there are a number of trout brooks in town.

While workmen were engaged in building the Rutland railroad in 1848, they found the tusks, teeth and several bones of an elephant in a muck bed here, eleven feet below the surface at an elevation of 1,415 feet above the sea level, and these specimens are on exhibition in the State museum at Montpelier.

MOUNT TABOR—The settlement of this town was begun about 1782, and it was organized in 1788. It was chartered as Harwick, but this name was so much like that of Hardwick that it was changed to Mount Tabor in honor of Gideon Tabor, one of the first settlers.

This is a mountain town, and the Otter Creek rises here. Buffum pond is in the southern part, and has an area of 100 acres. Pout and trout are caught here. There are two mineral springs in Mount Tabor. The late S. L. Griffith of Danby laid out a private park here, built a road, a clubhouse and a fish hatchery and stocked the lake with trout. Several trout streams in town are well stocked.

Henry M. Alden, for many years editor of Harper's Magazine, was born here.

PAWLET—The first settlement was made in 1765 and the town was organized in 1768. Tradition says that Indian hill in Pawlet was the scene of a bloody conflict during the French

and Indian War, and natural breastworks of rock were used as a shelter from the enemy by a force, under the command of Israel Putnam. Troops were stationed here during part of the Revolution. During the summer of 1777 General Lincoln's headquarters were at Pawlet for a time. Colonel Herrick's Rangers were organized here, and it was in this town that Ebenezer Allen freed a negro slave. Fifty-nine Revolutionary soldiers settled in Pawlet.

Pawlet is on the New York border and is divided from north to south nearly through the center by a range of high mountains flanked on the west by a lesser range while to the southeast there are Danby and Dorset mountains. The highest peaks are South mountain, extending into Rupert, North mountain, extending into Wells, Middle mountain and Haystack mountain. The view from the summit of Haystack including the Green mountains, the Adirondacks and the mountains that encircle Lake George, the upper Hudson and Saratoga. The principal river is Pawlet or Mettowee. Indian river is so called because the Indians formerly came here for trout fishing.

PITTSFIELD—The settlement of this town was begun in 1786, and it was organized in 1793. Most of the grantees were from Massachusetts and Connecticut. It was named for Pittsfield, Mass., the first mills having been erected by a man from that place.

This is a mountainous town, triangular in shape with a point extending south between Chittenden and Stockbridge. It consists of a narrow valley surrounded by hills. The highest elevation is Wilcox's peak. Two streams, one from the west and one from the south, unite in the central part to form the Tweed river, a tributary of the White. This river and several small brooks abound in trout.

There are iron ore deposits in Pittsfield.

Charles W. Emerson, founder of the Emerson College of Oratory in Boston, and Isabelle Catherine Greene, an author, were born here.

PITTSFORD—The first settlement was made here in 1769, and the town was organized about 1770. The military road constructed by General Amherst from Crown Point to Charlestown, N. H., or Number Four, passed through this place. During the French and Indian War many New England soldiers marched through this region and were charmed with the valley of the Otter. This road crossed the river near the mouth of Stevens brook and this being considered the best ford on the stream it was called Pitt's ford in honor of William Pitt, the British premier. The town received its name from this ford.

Upper picture, Auto road along the shore of Lake Bomoseen, Rutland County—Lower picture, A group of Green Mountains, Sherburne town, Rutland County.

The Vermont Board of War in March, 1779, resolved that the west line of Castleton and the west and north lines of Pittsford to the foot of the Green mountains be established as the line between the inhabitants of the State and the enemy. All settlers to the north of this line were ordered to remove to the south of it, the women and children south of the forts and the men to work their farms "in collective bodies with arms."

The inhabitants of Pittsford aided Ethan Allen in his capture of Ticonderoga. Two forts were built in Pittsford, Fort Mott, on the east bank of the Otter Creek in 1777, and Fort Vengeance in 1779, on the upland about a mile northeast of the first fortification. Soon after the completion of this latter fort one of the garrison was killed by an Indian, and Major Ebenezer Allen, the commandant, vowed vengeance against every Indian that should come into his power. Dashing a bottle of liquor against the gate, he christened the fortress Fort Vengeance.

Otter Creek flows through the central part. Sargent pond and Butler pond are situated in the western part. Pickerel, pout, and trout are caught in the ponds and there are several trout streams in town. There is a deep cave in the eastern part, in which ice is sometimes found as late as July or August.

There are extensive marble quarries here and large mills at the village of Fowler.

The Vermont State Sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis, the gift of the late Senator Redfield Proctor, is located here.

POULTNEY—The settlement of this town was begun in 1771, and it was organized in 1775. The first settlers came from Connecticut and western Massachusetts. Heber Allen, brother of Ethan, was the first town clerk, and Ethan is said to have lived here a short time in 1773. Several residents of Poultney assisted in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, and Ebenezer Allen is said to have been the second man to enter the fortress, Ethan Allen being the first. When Burgoyne moved southward the people were warned to leave without delay. Most of the men had been called away for the battle of Hubbardton and the news came while many of the women and children were attending Sunday worship in a log schoolhouse. In great terror they began their flight through an almost unbroken forest, expecting every hour to be overtaken by Indians and massacred, mothers carrying or leading their children and hardly stopping for rest or refreshment. Some found safety in Connecticut and others in Massachusetts.

On a dark and stormy night in 1777, Maj. Ebenezer Allen and his Rangers climbed the steep slopes of Mount Defiance and captured that important eminence which had been taken by the British earlier in that year.

The Poultney river forms a part of the boundary between this town and New York. In 1783 the river changed its course during a freshet, cutting through a ridge and flowing down a steep ledge of rocks, making several mill privileges. In so doing it filled the East bay of Lake Champlain with sand so that at low water canoes could hardly float where vessels of forty tons burden had been navigated. Part of Lake St. Catherine, with an area of 2,000 acres, is in Poultney. This lake has been stocked with lake trout and also contains bass, pickerel, pout, suckers, and perch. Spruce Knob is in the eastern part and Mount St. Catherine is in the southern part.

The slate quarrying business is the principal industry of Poultney and there are a large number of establishments here for the manufacture of roofing slate.

Troy Conference academy is located here.

In 1826 a young lad about ten years old walked to Poultney from West Haven, where his parents lived, and applied to Amos Bliss of the Northern Spectator for a position as an apprentice, in answer to an advertisement. He was given the position and in this little country printing office this lad, whose name was Horace Greeley, took his first lesson in type setting. At a debating society held in the East Poultney school house he made his first speech. Greeley worked here for four years and two months, and one June morning in 1830, with his first overcoat on his arm, given him by Harlow Hosford, with whom he had boarded for two years or more, he started on foot for Pennsylvania whither his father had removed. Greeley remembered his Poultney friends with gratitude and kept up an occasional correspondence.

Rollin C. Mallory of Poultney was a member of Congress, was chairman of the committee on manufactures for several years, and reported to the House the tariff bill of 1828.

PROCTOR—Proctor was incorporated in 1886, being formed of portions of Rutland and Pittsford. It was named in honor of Redfield Proctor. This town is located in a mountain setting. The village of Proctor originally was called Sutherland Falls. The Otter Creek here drops 123 feet within a short distance and furnishes three thousand horse power for manufacturing purposes. Sutherland Falls was named for Peter Sutherland, an early settler in this vicinity.

Redfield Proctor was colonel of a Vermont regiment in the Civil War, a member of the Legislature, Lieutenant-governor and governor of Vermont, secretary of war under President Harrison, and for many years a prominent member of the United States senate. He visited Cuba shortly before the outbreak of the War with Spain and a speech he made in the Senate describing what he had witnessed in Cuba exerted a powerful influence in Congress

and throughout the country. Redfield Proctor was the founder of the Vermont Marble Company located here, by far the largest marble concern in the world. This company owns extensive marble quarries not only throughout Vermont, but in various parts of the United States. It employs about sixteen hundred men in the village of Proctor, including representatives of twenty-three races. Its employees in Vermont number more than three thousand and several hundred are employed outside of the State. It manufactures monuments and mausoleums and does an extensive business in building material.

Fletcher D. Proctor, son of Redfield Proctor, who succeeded his father as president of the Vermont Marble Company, was a member of the Vermont Legislature, speaker of the House and governor of Vermont. Frank C. Partridge of this village has been minister to Venezuela, consul to Tangier, and served as solicitor general of the State department under James G. Blaine.

RUTLAND—The first settlement was made here in 1769. The town was organized not long thereafter. In 1886 the towns of Proctor and West Rutland were set off and in 1892 the city of Rutland was incorporated and Rutland town became a separate municipality. An old Indian trail led through here which was used during the Colonial wars. The military road from Crown Point to the Connecticut river passed through Rutland. One of the grantees came from Rutland, Mass., and probably gave the name to the new town. Rutland was a center of activity during the Revolution. In 1778 a stockaded fort called Fort Ranger, containing about two acres, was built at Center Rutland with a block house two stories high at one end.

The Otter Creek flows through Rutland.

Rutland is properly called the Marble City. Here and in the towns immediately surrounding is centered the greatest marble industry in this or in any other country. Rutland is the second largest city in the State. One of its principal industries is the Howe scale works, which covers sixteen and a half acres. This corporation employs about six hundred men and sends its products to all parts of the world. Branch offices are maintained in the principal cities of the country.

Among the residents of Rutland who have achieved distinction have been Israel Smith, congressman, chief judge of the supreme court, United States senator and governor; Solomon Foot, United States Senator and president pro tem of the Senate; Redfield Proctor, whose career has been sketched in another place in this book; Wheelock G. Veazey, member of the interstate commerce commission and national commander of the G. A. R.; George T. Hodges and Charles H. Joyce, members of Congress; John A. Mead, governor of Vermont and president of the Howe

Upper picture, Killington Peak from Otter Creek valley, Rutland County—Lower picture, Bird Mountain as seen from Lake Bomoseen, Rutland County.

scale works; John B. Page, governor of Vermont; H. H. Baxter, at one time president of the New York Central railroad, connected with the building of New York city's elevated roads and with the early history of the Pullman Palace Car Company; Julia Caroline Ripley Dorr, one of the best known of American poets and a writer of novels and sketches of travel. Rear Admiral George W. Beaman, Edith Kellogg Duncan, a novelist who writes under the pen name of Margaret Woods, and Roberts Walker, president of the Rock Island railroad, were born here.

The Rutland Country Club furnishes entertainment for the Rutland people and their guests and there is a good golf course here. The streams of Rutland town contain trout and other fish.

SHERBURNE—The settlement of this town was begun in 1785, and it was organized in 1794. The town was chartered as Killington, the name being changed later to Sherburne.

The Ottaquechee and branches of the Otter Creek rise in this town, and these streams have been stocked with trout. Sherburne is situated in the heart of the Green mountain region, and two of Vermont's highest mountains lie in Sherburne. These are Mt. Pico, in the northern part, 3,960 feet high, which was the late Senator Proctor's hunting and fishing preserve; and Killington Peak, the second highest mountain in the State, with an altitude of 4,241 feet, in the southern part. Three trails lead up Killington, and a marvelous view may be obtained from its summit. Probably no finer or more comprehensive view of the entire Green mountain system may be obtained than that which the rocky crest of Killington affords. To the east may be seen Ascutney, Monadnock, Kearsarge, and other White mountain peaks, and the Connecticut river, like a silver ribbon, winding through and adorning the beautiful green valley; to the south, Greylock, Anthony, Equinox, Dorset, and a host of other mountains; to the west Lake Champlain, Lake George, Lake Bomoseen, Mt. Marcy, and the noble Adirondack range; to the north, Mansfield, Camel's Hump, and Jay peak, almost on the Canadian border. Rutland, Castleton, Woodstock, and a great number of other villages in addition to the great panorama of river, field and forest may be seen from this lofty elevation.

The summit of Killington, which is a mass of bare rocks, may be reached by a climb up a steep, rocky stairway. A large spring of very cold water gushes out of the side of the mountain about half a mile below the peak of Killington, on the Rutland side.

SHREWSBURY—The settlement of this town was begun in 1777, and it was organized in 1781. The old Crown Point military road crossed the southern part of Shrewsbury.

This is a mountain town, and Shrewsbury peak, 3,737 feet high, is in the northeastern corner, part of the mountain being

in Plymouth. Shrewsbury pond, or Spring lake, is in the southern part. It is clear and deep, and contains trout. Cold river rises in town, as does Roaring brook, which flows through a deep gorge, emptying into the Black river in Plymouth. There is good trout fishing in the streams.

There are deposits of copperas in the southern part.

Many persons visit the cemetery at Cuttingsville, where John P. Bowen, a wealthy resident of New York State, erected a costly mausoleum of marble and granite in the form of a Grecian temple.

SUDBURY—This town was settled before the Revolution, but was abandoned during the war. It was organized as early as 1776. Many of the early settlers came from Connecticut. A favorite Indian camp ground was located near a famous spring known as Cold spring.

A high ridge of hills extends north and south through the town. The Otter Creek touches the eastern border. Horton's pond or Lake Hortonia, in the southern part, extends into Hubbardton, and is two miles long and half a mile wide. Hinkum pond, High pond and Burr pond are in the southern part and Huff pond is in the central part. These ponds contain bass, pickerel, pout, and perch. Hyde Manor, one of the oldest and best known hotels in the State, attracts many summer visitors to this town.

Edwin A. Merritt, collector of the port of New York and consul general to London, was a native of this town.

TINMOUTH—The first settlement was made in 1761, and the town was organized in 1764. A considerable number of the early settlers came from Salisbury, Conn.

Tinmouth is divided by a range of hills into two parts, known as "East Town" and "West Town." Poultney river rises in the western part. Tinmouth pond, in the southeastern part, is the source of the Tinmouth river. Chipman pond has an area of 200 acres, and contains pout and pickerel. There are several trout streams in town.

There are deposits of iron ore and marble in town.

Nathaniel Chipman, chief judge of the supreme court, United States senator, United States district judge and one of the commissioners who negotiated for Vermont's admission into the Union, was a resident of Tinmouth.

WALLINGFORD—The first settlement was made in 1770, and the town was organized in 1778. Most of the early settlers came from Connecticut, the name being derived from a town of that name in that State.

The eastern part of the town lies on the slope of the Green mountains. Excellent views may be obtained from Green hill

and "The White rocks." Two of the scenic attractions are "The Eyrie," a region of ragged and precipitous rocks and towering cliffs, and "The Ice Beds," so called because ice is found nearly all summer in the cavities of the rocks. Wallingford pond, having an area of 350 acres, is in the southern part. Little pond is in the southern part and Fox pond is in the northwestern part. Otter Creek flows through the western part and Mill river through the northeastern part. Crystal falls, on a small stream south of the village, attracts many visitors. There are many trout in the streams. The ponds contain pickerel, bass, and perch.

There are marble deposits in Wallingford.

The 150th anniversary of the chartering of the town in 1761 was observed by a pageant which attracted many visitors.

WELLS—The settlement of Wells, a town on the New York border, was begun in 1768, and it was organized in 1773. This region is said to have been one of the favorite hunting grounds of the Green Mountain Boys.

Two ranges of mountains run nearly north and south through the town, the western range being about 800 feet high. There are two passes through the mountains. St. Catherine mountain is in the northern part and Pond mountain in the central part. The southern part of Lake St. Catherine is in Wells. An extension of this lake is known as Little pond. The lake and ponds contain bass, pickerel, pout, and perch. The brooks contain trout.

There are slate deposits in Wells.

WEST HAVEN—This town was set off from Fair Haven in 1792. The Poultney river separates West Haven from New York on the southern border, and the extreme southern part of Lake Champlain separates it from the same State on the western border. At Fiddler's Elbow, a little north of Whitehall, N. Y., occurs a short and sudden curve in the channel of the lake where high rocks project into the water. Here Israel Putnam and his Colonial soldiers lay in ambush in 1758 for Marin and his French and Indian troops, and here a bloody battle was fought by moonlight.

There are several ridges of mountains in town. Bull mountain is situated in the southern part. Hubbardton river flows through the eastern part.

Horace Greeley's parents lived in West Haven for a few years, and from this place the future founder and editor of the New York Tribune went to Poultney to learn the printers' trade.

WEST RUTLAND—This town was set off from Rutland in 1886. It is an important center of the marble business and in no place can the visitor obtain a better idea of the marble industry than in West Rutland. Some of the most beautiful

ornamental marbles are quarried here. These include dark green veins on a creamy ground, light salmon tints with clouded effects of dark green and varieties resembling European alabasters.

Aldace F. Walker was a native of this town. He was a member of the interstate commerce commission, chairman of the Interstate commerce railway association, chairman of the Western Traffic association, and chairman of the board of directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

BARRE—The first settlement was made in 1788, and the town was organized in 1793. It was chartered as Wildersburg. This name was unpopular because, as an ancient record says: "The name of the township has ever sounded uncouthly to the inhabitants and settlers and is also disagreeable on account of its length." A town meeting was called to choose a new name, the principal contest being between Holden and Barre, advocated by men from these Massachusetts towns, and it was decided to settle the dispute by a boxing contest between two champions. Adjournment was taken to a neighboring barn, where the Barre champion won, and that name was given to the town. In 1894 the city was incorporated and Barre town was set off as a separate municipality. Because the interests of the city and town are so closely interwoven they will not be considered separately here.

From the hills in Barre town may be obtained extensive and beautiful views. Peck's pond is situated in the southwestern part. The Barre Golf Club has a good golf course and a pleasant club house.

Barre is preeminently a granite city. The quarrying and cutting of granite within the last few years has made this one of the most important industrial centers in northern New England, and its growth has been steady and rapid. Barre is probably the largest granite producing region in the world. Certainly it is the largest producer of fine monumental granite. The number of granite quarries and granite manufacturing establishments in Barre city and town number more than one hundred. Three miles southeast of Barre city is Millstone hill, a solid mass of the finest granite in the world. About two miles northeast of Millstone hill is Cobble hill, where there are other important quarries. The first granite shed was opened in Barre in 1872, and at the present time the world's finest granite monumental work is produced in the granite sheds of this city and vicinity. One

granite firm is said to turn out on an average one mausoleum every week during the year. About 4,500 men are employed in the granite industry of Barre. The statue of Robert Burns erected in a public square of this city, and the panels in bas relief on the pedestal of this statue, present as fine a specimen of granite carving as can be found anywhere in the world. In addition to the direct output of the granite quarries the manufactures include granite cutting tools, granite polishing machines, derricks and derrick supplies.

Goddard seminary, an excellent educational institution, is located here. James Fisk, a member of Congress and United States senator, was a resident of Barre.

B E R L I N—The settlement of Berlin was begun in 1785, and it was organized in 1791.

This town is watered by the Dog river, a branch of the Winooski. Berlin pond, about two miles long, is situated on the heights above Montpelier and is the source of that city's water supply. Benjamin falls, on the outlet of this pond, consists of a series of beautiful cascades located amid charming forest surroundings, and attracts many visitors. There are trout in the brooks. The ponds contain bass, pickerel, pike, perch and trout. Fine views of the surrounding country are obtained from the higher portions of Berlin.

D. P. Thompson, author of the "Green Mountain Boys," spent his boyhood days here.

C A B O T—The first settlement was made in 1782 by Benjamin Webster, an uncle of Daniel Webster, and the town was organized in 1788. It was named by one of the grantees in honor of his fiancee, a Miss Cabot of Connecticut. The Hazen military road passed through the northeastern part of Cabot. The party constructing this road camped on Cabot plain and erected a fortification on a nearby hill which gave to it the name Fortification hill. Lieut. Thomas Lyford, an American scout under Gen. Hazen, was one of the first settlers.

Another of the early settlers was John W. Dana, whose mother was a daughter of Gen. Israel Putnam.

This town is situated on the height of land between the Winooski and Connecticut rivers and commands a beautiful and extensive view of the Green and White mountains. The greater part of Joe's pond, a body of water of considerable size, lies in the eastern part of Cabot. Molly's pond is in the eastern part. These ponds are named for an Indian and his wife, who lived in this region many years ago. Coit's pond is in the northern part and West Hill pond is in the western part. There are good trout streams in Cabot. Bass, carp, eels, perch, pout, pickerel, and suckers are caught in the ponds.

Twin Falls, Mt. Hunger, Worcester town, Washington County.

The town contains granite deposits.

Cabot was the native place of Zerah Colburn, a mathematical prodigy. He was able, at the age of six years, to perform wonderful feats with numbers and he was taken by his father to the large cities of this country and Europe. Rev. Emory J. Haynes, a prominent preacher and author, and C. Everett Conant, a famous philologist and lecturer at the University of Chicago, were born here.

C A L A I S—The settlement of the town was begun in 1787, and it was organized in 1795. The name is supposed to have been given by Col. Jacob Davis, one of the grantees, and to have been suggested by the French seaport of that name. Calais is situated in one of the most remarkable lake regions in this part of the country. In Calais, in the adjoining town of Woodbury, and in several other towns in the vicinity, are a great number of small lakes and ponds, mostly situated in a beautiful mountain setting. Among the ponds in this town are Nelson pond, more than 160 feet deep, Blue pond, Wheelock pond, Curtis pond, Bliss pond, and No. 10 pond. The surface of the town is hilly and extensive views may be obtained from the higher elevations. There are numerous trout brooks. The lakes and ponds contain bass, pickerel, perch, pout, suckers, and eels.

There are granite deposits in Calais. Wareham Chase, who resided here, made some important discoveries regarding the use of the electric motor.

D U X B U R Y—The settlement of this town was begun about 1786, and it was organized in 1792. It was probably named for Duxbury, Mass.

The Winooski river separates Duxbury from Waterbury and Bolton. This is a mountain town, the loftiest peak being Camel's Hump, a part of which lies in the towns of Bolton and Huntington. Its height is 4,088 feet, being the third highest mountain in the State. It is more isolated than most of the Green mountain peaks and affords a more unobstructed outlook. The view of Lake Champlain and the Champlain valley, which it affords, is a magnificent one. Almost the entire length of this body of water, which stretches southward from the Canadian border nearly 118 miles, may be seen from this lofty elevation. Beyond the lake may be seen the peaks of the Adirondack range. Killington and peaks farther south are visible. Northward the view extends to Mt. Royal, above Montreal, while the eastern view includes the White mountains. The broad expanse of intervening country is spread out like a great map. The Camel's Hump Club has erected a building near the summit, covered with steel, fastened securely by wire cables attached by iron pins driven into holes in the solid rock. This structure is considered fire, wind, and hedge-

hog proof. A new and easier trail has recently been laid out to the summit. During the summer, tents may be rented at the camp maintained on the mountain and camp supplies may be purchased. Near the summit may be found two remarkable springs from which clear, cool water flows in large volume. A few years ago Col. Joseph Battell of Middlebury gave the summit of Camel's Hump to Vermont for a State park.

EAST MONTPELIER—This town was set off from Montpelier in 1848. It is watered by a branch of the Winooski river. Kingsbury branch is the outlet of many of the Woodbury and Calais ponds. Fine views may be obtained from the hills. This is one of the most prosperous farming towns in Vermont.

FAYSTON—The first settlement was made in 1798, and the town was organized in 1805. It was chartered to Ebenezer Walbridge, prominent in the early history of Vermont, and to his associates. This is a mountain town and affords the same attractive scenery found in so many of the towns situated in the heart of the Green mountains. The mountain brooks contain trout.

MARSHFIELD—The settlement of the town was begun in 1794, and it was organized in 1800. It was purchased of the Stockbridge Indians for 140 pounds sterling by Capt. Isaac Marsh of Stockbridge, Mass., for whom it was named. The deed of sale was signed by eighteen Indians. It is said that these Indians secured the grant intending to use it for a hunting ground, but the white settlers came into this part of the country so rapidly that the plan was abandoned.

The town is watered by the Winooski river. Laird's pond is in the southern part, Knob pond is in the northern part and Duck pond is in the eastern part. Niggerhead mountain is situated in the northeastern part. A striking feature of this mountain is a precipice 500 feet high, 300 feet of it being a perpendicular cliff. A fine view may be obtained from the summit of this elevation. Niggerhead pond is situated at the base of this mountain. The brook forming the outlet of this pond descends in a series of beautiful cascades. At Molly's falls, on Molly's brook, the water descends 180 feet in a distance of 80 rods, making a very beautiful waterfall, which furnishes power for the generation of electricity. There are good trout streams in town. The ponds contain carp, pout, perch, and trout.

MIDDLESEX—The first settlement was made in 1783, and the town was organized in 1790. Many of the early settlers came from Massachusetts.

A portion of the channel of the Winooski river between Middlesex and Moretown is a natural curiosity. For a distance

of about 80 rods the river flows through a rocky channel averaging 60 feet wide and 30 feet deep, the rocks appearing like a wall on either side. It is believed that in an earlier geological period a ledge at this place formed a barrier for a lake flooding parts of what are now the towns of Middlesex, Moretown, Montpelier, Berlin, and Barre. There are trout brooks in town. Bass, perch, and pickerel are caught in the Winooski river.

In the southwestern part of the town, a range of mountains called the Hogbacks, rises abruptly from the banks of the Winooski and extends about twenty miles between Middlesex and Waterbury and between Worcester and Stowe, and terminating near Elmore pond. Mt. Hunger is situated nearly on the boundary line between this town and Worcester. It is said to have derived its name from the fact that in the early history of this region a party of hunters lost their way and remained on the mountain all night. Great precipices and ledges are features of this mountain. Very extensive views may be obtained from its summit.

On the William Chapin farm, near Middlesex Center, on a high ledge, is a stone weighing many tons so evenly balanced that it may be rocked.

MONTPELIER—The first settlement was made in 1786 and the town was organized in 1791. It was granted to Timothy Bigelow of Worcester Mass., and others. Among the grantees were some of Vermont's most famous public men, including Thomas Chittenden, Moses Robinson, Jonas Galusha and Ira Allen. Col. Jacob Davis, known as "the father" of the town, is said to have named it after the French city of Montpellier. The State capitol was located here in 1805.

Montpelier is situated in a cup shaped valley through which the Winooski river flows, and surrounded by lofty hills, its situation is most picturesque. A fine new city hall was recently erected which contains the largest auditorium in the State. The Country Club is beautifully located a little way out of the city, a feature of which is its fine golf links. This city is a natural center from which many interesting points of interest for tourists may be reached easily.

There are extensive slate deposits near the city. The present State House was erected in 1857. It was built of Barre granite and consists of a central building and two wings. The central building is surmounted by a dome and cupola, at the top of which is a statue representing Agriculture, the work of Larkin G. Mead. On the front of the building is a Doric portico with huge granite pillars. On this portico is a statue of Ethan Allen by Larkin G. Mead and two brass field pieces captured from the British at the battle of Bennington. On the lawn in front of the State House are two large cannon captured at the battle of Manila.

Upper picture, Trout stream near Berlin, Washington County—Lower picture, A rural roadway near Moretown, Washington County.

In the lower corridor are large portraits of Admirals Dewey and Clark and a marble bust of Abraham Lincoln, of heroic size, executed by Larkin G. Mead. Rooms on the first floor contain cabinets in which are exhibited the specimens of the metals and minerals, and the birds and animals of Vermont. The room occupied by the Vermont Historical Society contains many valuable relics, the most interesting perhaps being the old Daye press, the first printing press used in North America, north of Mexico. Upon this press was printed the first book issued in North America. The press was brought to Westminster in 1781 and was used for printing the first Vermont newspaper. The reception room contains a large painting of the battle of Cedar Creek by Julian Scott, covering nearly the entire wall on one side of the room.

The Wood art gallery was founded by Thomas Waterman Wood, a former president of the American Academy of Design, who spent much time in this city. This gallery contains a large and valuable collection of paintings. The Kellogg Hubbard library is a beautiful granite structure which contains a large collection of books and periodicals. Montpelier seminary, a well-known educational institution, is located on Seminary hill, overlooking the city.

Montpelier is the third largest insurance center in New England. Here are located the headquarters of the National Life, the American Fidelity, the Vermont Mutual and the Union Mutual companies.

Admiral George Dewey was born in this city and his birthplace on State street is an object of much interest. The parents of Admiral Clark moved here while he was a student in the United States Naval Academy, and he came here frequently on vacations and furloughs. The intimate relations which Admirals Dewey and Clark bore to this city gave rise to the characterization of the Spanish-American War as "the war between the town of Montpelier and the kingdom of Spain."

While United States Senator William P. Dillingham is a legal resident of Waterbury, he resides here most of the time when not in Washington. Samuel S. Prentiss, chief judge of the supreme court, United States senator and United States district judge, United States Senator William Upham, and Congressmen Lucius Peck, C. W. Willard and E. P. Walton were residents of Montpelier. Charles G. Eastman, a well-known Vermont poet, lived here, as did D. P. Thompson, author of "The Green Mountain Boys." Other natives of Montpelier who have gained distinction are John M. Thurston, United States senator from Nebraska, now a prominent New York lawyer; William Pitt Kellogg, governor of Louisiana and United States senator from that State; James R. Spaulding, founder of the New York World; Charles M. Thompson, editor-in-

Camel's Hump from Middlesex Gorge, Middlesex town, Washington County.

chief of the Youth's Companion; Charles Kellogg Field, author, and editor of the Sunset Magazine of San Francisco; and Rome G. Brown, a prominent Minneapolis lawyer.

MORETOWN—The settlement of this town was begun about 1790, and the town was organized in 1792.

The Winooski river forms the boundary line between this town and Middlesex, and Mad river flows in a northeasterly direction. This is a mountainous town and excellent views of Camel's Hump and other peaks may be obtained from its hilltops. A great freshet occurred in that valley in 1830, in which two lives were lost. There are many well stocked trout brooks in town.

Moretown contains valuable talc mines. The lumber business is one of the local industries. Matthew Hale Carpenter was born here. Gov. Paul Dillingham of Waterbury took a great interest in the boy, taking him into his family. Later Carpenter married Governor Dillingham's daughter. He studied law in Rufus Choate's office in Boston, went to Wisconsin, was twice elected United States senator, and was counted one of the greatest statesmen and greatest constitutional lawyers of his time. Rev. F. L. Goodspeed, a well known pulpit orator, formerly of Springfield, Mass., now of Oakland, Cal., was born here.

NORTHFIELD—This town was settled in 1785, and was organized in 1794. It is the geographical center of the State.

The principal stream is the Dog river, so called because a hunter lost a favorite dog on its banks. From Paine mountain an extensive view of the surrounding country may be obtained.

Northfield is noted as being the seat of Norwich university, located here in 1867. This institution is the military college of the State of Vermont. It is rated by the United States government as one of the six best institutions in the country to which military instructors are assigned. To attempt to enumerate the distinguished students of Norwich would require more space than can be given here. Such a list probably would be headed by the name of Admiral Dewey. More than 500 Norwich men served as officers in the Civil War and more than fifty in the Spanish War. The buildings of the institution are situated on a hill overlooking the village. The newer structures include Dewey hall, Alumni hall and Carnegie hall. A United States Weather Bureau station is located here.

There are large slate quarries near this village. In the granite sheds in this village were cut the enormous statues for the Union station in Washington.

Congressman Frank Plumley is a resident of Northfield. Charles Paine, governor of Vermont, and prominent in the build-

ing of the Central Vermont railroad, lived here. George W. Brown, manager and treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Boston, was born here.

PLAINFIELD—The settlement was begun about 1794, and the town was organized in 1796. It was chartered to Gen. James Whitelaw and others under the name of St. Andrew's gore, the name being changed to Plainfield in 1797.

The Winooski river flows through the northwestern corner. There are several good trout brooks. The highest mountain is Mt. Truro, with an altitude of 2,984 feet. One of the State forests is located in Plainfield, and from the highest part of this property may be obtained an extensive view, which includes a great number of mountains from Jay peak to Killington.

ROXBURY—The first settlement was made in this town in 1789, and it was organized in 1796. One of the early settlers was Capt. Benjamin Samson, who rang the church bell on Lexington green on the morning of April 19, 1775, to arouse the Minute Men, warning them of the approach of the British troops.

Roxbury is on the height of land between the Winooski and White rivers, and is the highest point of land on the main line of the Central Vermont railway. There are good trout streams in town.

The State fish hatchery is located a little way south of the village. From the extensive marble quarries here are obtained very beautiful verd antique marbles, which range from a light shade, almost an apple green, to dark green with white veinings.

WAITSFIELD—The first settlement was made here in 1789, and the town was organized in 1794. It was granted to Gen. Benjamin Wait, Gen. Roger Enos, and others, and was named in honor of General Wait, who was active in the French and Indian War and in the Revolution. He was a member of the Vermont Board of War, and was in command of the troops along the northern frontier in 1781. Eleven of the thirteen earliest settlers were Revolutionary soldiers and six of the early settlers of this town were Minute Men at Lexington and Concord. In 1906 a tablet was erected in memory of the Revolutionary soldiers buried here.

This town is in the fork of the "Y" of the Green mountains, which is intersected by the valley of the Mad river. Bald mountain is in the eastern part. The brooks and ponds contain trout.

There are deposits of slate and soapstone here.

Roswell G. Horr, a prominent Michigan congressman, tariff expert, and a witty campaigner, was born in Waitsfield.

WARREN—The settlement of this town was begun in 1797, and it was organized in 1798. Warren lies between two

ranges of the Green mountains and the Mad river runs nearly through the center of the town. Lincoln mountain, or Potato hill, as it is often called, is a high peak lying between Warren and Lincoln. Sugar Loaf mountain is in the southern part. Just south of the village is a natural bridge of stone about 20 feet in height, with an arch 12 feet high. The State has recently opened a road between Warren and Granville through a gulf or wooded ravine which makes it possible to avoid a steep hill. This is a beautiful road through the forest, following a mountain brook, which will add much to the pleasure and comfort of automobile tourists. The streams contain trout.

There are deposits of talc and soapstone in Warren.

WATERBURY—The settlement of this town was begun in 1783, and it was organized in 1790. It was chartered to Connecticut and New Jersey people and was named for Waterbury, Conn. The trail followed by the Indians on their raids upon Deerfield, Mass., and Royalton passed through what is now Waterbury. The falls on the Winooski were called Indian falls by the early settlers and a hill in the northern part of the town was formerly known as Indian hill.

Waterbury is separated from Duxbury by the Winooski river. The mountain scenery in this vicinity is superb, and Waterbury is becoming a popular resort for tourists, both summer and winter. An electric railway operates between Waterbury and Stowe, and most tourists who visit Mount Mansfield leave the railroad at this place.

The cutting of granite is an important industry here. The State hospital for the insane is located at Waterbury.

United States Senator William P. Dillingham is a resident of this town. He is a son of Paul Dillingham, who was a member of congress and governor of the State. Senator Dillingham was governor of Vermont before he entered the Senate. He has been chairman of the committee on immigration, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections and is a member of the judiciary, appropriations, and other important committees. He was chairman of the immigration commission and author of the Dillingham immigration bill. Congressman Henry F. Janes and Governor Ezra Butler were residents of Waterbury. Gen. William Wells, a noted cavalry leader of the Civil War, in whose honor the State of Vermont has voted money for the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and Gen. W. W. Henry, who has an honorable Civil War record and has been consul general at Quebec, were born here.

WOODBURY—The settlement of this town was begun in 1795 or 1796, and it was organized in 1806. It was called Monroe for several years, being changed later to Woodbury. The latter

Upper picture, Camel's Hump and Winooski valley, Washington County—Lower picture, Benjamin Falls, Berlin town, Washington County.

name was given in honor of Col. Ebenezer Wood, one of the original proprietors.

A mountain in the western part affords fine views of the surrounding country. This town is the center of one of the most beautiful lake regions of New England and there are twenty-three ponds, large and small, in Woodbury. Situated as they are in a natural setting of hills and mountains, this is a region of wonderful beauty. Some of the larger bodies of water are Lake Greenwood, Valley lake, Sabin pond, Cranberry Meadow pond, Pickett pond, East Long pond, Nichols pond, Buck pond, and Mountain pond. There are many trout in the streams and ponds. The ponds also contain bass, perch, pickerel, pout, and carp.

Some of the most important granite quarries in Vermont are located on Robeson mountain, in this town. The Woodbury Granite Company has constructed a railroad from these quarries to Hardwick, where the cutting and polishing is done. The Woodbury granite is largely used for building purposes. The company also operates large quarries at Bethel. Within a few years this granite has been used in the construction of five State capitols and many public buildings, banks and office buildings.

WORCESTER—The settlement of this town was begun in 1797 by two men from Maine and it was organized in 1803. The old French and Indian trail from Canada to the Connecticut river passed through Worcester. Hampshire hill, in the center of the town, was so called because most of the settlers in that vicinity came from New Hampshire. The Worcester mountains lie in the western part, near the Stowe border. Mt. Hunger is situated partly in this town and partly in Middlesex. The principal streams include Minister brook, which flows down from the mountains, and the north branch of the Winooski river, sometimes called the Worcester branch. Wheeler pond is in the northern part. There are trout in the streams and the ponds contain pickerel and pout.

WINDHAM COUNTY

ATHENS—The area of this town is small. Its settlement was begun in 1779, and it was organized in 1781. It is watered by branches of Saxton's river. Lily pond, in the southwestern part, derives its name from the great quantities of water lilies that grow here. There are trout in the brooks and the ponds contain pout and dace. There is a soapstone quarry in town.

BRATTLEBORO—Brattleboro is situated on the Connecticut river, eleven miles north of the Massachusetts boundary line. In 1724, Fort Dummer was erected in the southeastern corner of the town by the colony of Massachusetts, to protect its northern frontier from attacks by way of Canada. It was named in honor of Lieut. Gov. William Dummer. A block house 180 feet square was erected here, which was also used as a trading post. The site of the old fort is marked by a granite monument situated one mile south of the local railroad station. Settlers came as early as 1762. The 150th anniversary of the settlement of the town was celebrated in 1912 with a notable pageant. One of the early settlers was Rutherford Hayes of New Haven, Conn., grandfather of President Rutherford B. Hayes. The town was named for Col. William Brattle, one of the grantees, who later became a Loyalist and fled to Nova Scotia. The fossil tusk of an elephant was found in a muck bed of this town many years ago.

The West river crosses the northeastern part of the town and Whetstone brook flows through the center. This brook contains trout. Near the center are Great Round mountain and Little Round mountain. Island park, on an island in the Connecticut river opposite the village of Brattleboro, is a popular pleasure resort. Just across the river, on the New Hampshire side, is Mt. Wantastiquet, 1,500 feet high, which affords a fine view of the surrounding country for many miles. A good carriage road has been constructed up the mountain. A fine golf course has been laid out for the Wantastiquet Golf Club. Brattleboro is a favorite stopping place for automobile tourists and is the natural gateway to the West River valley, one of the most beautiful scenic regions in New England. The construction of the Vernon dam has set back the water of the Connecticut river, making a lake about twenty miles long, which furnishes good boating.

Brattleboro is one of the most enterprising villages in northern New England. The construction of the great Vernon dam, just south of this place, has furnished an abundance of electric power, and as a result large cotton mills, known as the Fort Dummer mills, have been constructed here. This town is also widely known as the home of the Estey Organ works. It manufactures reed and church organs and pianos. The Carpenter Organ works, an important business concern, is also located here.

Among the distinguished residents of this place are United States District Judge James L. Martin, former Congressman James M. Tyler, former Congressman Kittredge Haskins, and Dr. Henry D. Holton, one of the best known physicians in this part of the country. Chief Judge Royall Tyler of the supreme court, was one of the early residents of Brattleboro. He was

one of the first writers of plays in this country. Congressman Jonathan Hunt lived here at one time. His sons, William Morris Hunt, the famous artist, an intimate friend of Millet, the great French painter, and Richard M. Hunt, the well-known New York architect, were born here. Larkin G. Mead, the famous sculptor, began his artistic career in Brattleboro. On the last night of the year 1856, on a street corner, he constructed out of snow a beautiful statue of the Recording Angel, which attracted widespread attention, being much commented upon in the newspapers of the country. His sister became the wife of William D. Howells, the well known author. His son, William R. Mead, born here, was a member of the famous architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White. Other well-known residents of Brattleboro were Congressmen James Elliot and John Noyes, Frederick Holbrook, one of Vermont's Civil War governors, and Gov. Levi K. Fuller. A list of natives of Brattleboro who have achieved fame would include Robert Gordon Hardie, the famous painter, Mary Howe Lavin, and Hattie Brazor Pratt, well-known concert singers, and Prof. Edwin B. Frost, astronomer and director of the Yerkes observatory at Chicago. Rudyard Kipling lived in the town of Brattleboro for a few years. His wife was a Miss Balestier, a member of a Brattleboro family, and he built an Indian bungalow here called Naulahka, where two of his children were born.

B R O O K L I N E—The first settlement was made in 1777. This town was incorporated by the Legislature in 1794. It comprises a valley six miles long and two or three miles wide, and derives its name from Grassy brook, which runs through the town and is called one of the best trout streams in Vermont. Fine mountain views may be obtained from the higher elevations.

D O V E R—Dover, originally a part of Wardsboro, was organized as a separate town in 1810. Most of the early settlers came from Massachusetts.

Branches of the West river and branches of the Deerfield river flow through this town. There are several small trout streams. Many fine mountain views are obtained from the higher elevation. Several summer homes have been located here. Among the summer residents are Professor Flint, curator of the Harvard Geological museum, and Clifton L. Sherman, managing editor of the Hartford Courant.

There are deposits of iron ore in Dover.

D U M M E R S T O N—The settlement of this town was begun in 1752, and it was organized in 1771. It was chartered as Fullum. The name was changed to Dummerston in honor of Lieut. Gov. William Dummer of Massachusetts, one of the proprietors. John Sargent, born in this town, March 5, 1761, is said to have been the first child of Anglo-Saxon parentage born

The old grist mill at Dummerston, Windham County.

in Vermont. A majority of the inhabitants of Dummerston met on the village green, Oct. 29, 1764, for the purpose of organizing resistance to the authority of the King of England. Daniel Houghton, from this town, was mortally wounded in the Westminster massacre.

The Connecticut river forms the eastern boundary of the town and West river flows through the southwestern part. A cascade on Furnace brook is one of the scenic attractions of Dummerston.

Black mountain, on the left bank of the West river, is a huge pile of granite rocks. It rises almost perpendicularly from the water's edge to a height of 1,150 feet and the mountain opens to the south in the form of a horseshoe. In the northwestern part is a narrow defile called the "Valley of the Shadow of Death," through which the road to Newfane passes. Marlboro pond has an area of 500 acres and contains bass, pickerel, and pout. There are several trout streams.

Dummerston contains extensive deposits of light gray granite.

The father of President Rutherford B. Hayes emigrated from this town to Ohio in 1817.

GRAFTON—The first attempt at settlement was made in 1768, but no permanent settlement was made until 1780. The town was chartered as Tomlinson. In 1791 the name of the town was put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. The man who purchased the right named it for Grafton, Mass., from which town he had emigrated.

Saxton's river flows through the town. There are trout in the river and its branches.

There are deposits of soapstone here.

John Barrett, American minister to Siam, Argentina, Panama and Colombia, and now director general of the Pan-American Union at Washington, and Ammi W. Wright, a capitalist, active in the development of the timber and salt resources of Michigan, were born here.

GUILFORD—This town is situated on the Massachusetts border. By the terms of the grant of 1764 the grantees were subject only to the control of the British Parliament and it was virtually a little republic for several years. The settlement was begun in 1761. The right of exclusive self-government was abandoned in 1776, when the authority of the Continental Congress was recognized and Guilford united with other Vermont towns in matters relating to the public welfare. At one time in the early history of the State, Guilford was the most populous town in Vermont.

For several years a fierce controversy was waged between the partisans of New York and Vermont. The friends of Vermont

were sometimes excluded from the polls by armed force. Two sets of town officers were elected, one holding allegiance to Vermont and one to New York. In 1783, Gen. Ethan Allen was directed to call out the Vermont militia to suppress an insurrection here. Proceeding from Bennington at the head of a force of one hundred Green Mountain Boys, he issued the following characteristic proclamation: "I, Ethan Allen, declare that unless the people of Guilford peaceably submit to the authority of Vermont the town shall be made as desolate as were the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah." The Yorkers were pursued and dispersed and martial law was established. It is said that some of the inhabitants considered that Ethan Allen "was more to be feared than death with all its terrors." There were other skirmishes later but most of the New York partisans fled from the State. Many of them settled on land especially granted, much of their property here having been confiscated. Almost a whole New York township called Bainbridge was settled by these refugees.

Green river flows through the western part of Guilford. The streams contain trout, suckers, and dace. East mountain extends the whole length of the town, north and south. Another important elevation is Governor mountain.

Gen. John W. Phelps, who organized many Negroes as soldiers during the early part of the Civil War, was a native of Guilford, and lived here many years.

H A L I F A X—Halifax is situated on the Massachusetts border and was settled in 1761 by emigrants from Massachusetts. It was organized in 1768. It is supposed to have been named for the Earl of Halifax, a member of the British ministry.

The town is watered by the North and Green rivers. On a branch of the North river is a series of cascades extending for about a hundred rods, these falls varying in height from fifteen to twenty feet each. Overhanging rocks give a wild and rugged aspect to the scene. On the margin of the North river is a cavern twenty-five feet long, five feet wide and five feet high, called Woodard's cave or the Devil's Den. The streams and ponds contain trout, suckers, and dace.

Russell J. Waters, capitalist and founder of Redlands, Cal., and Francis Fisher Browne, editor of "The Dial," were born here.

J A M A I C A—This town was settled in 1780 by emigrants from Massachusetts, and it was organized in 1781.

Hamilton falls, on a small stream known as Cobb brook, attracts many visitors. These falls, about 120 feet high, are three and one-half miles from Jamaica village, on the road from Jamaica to Windham. When the water is high the sight is a magnificent one. Bald mountain is a rocky, barren pile, 1,765 feet high. Around its base winds the West river. Jamaica

village is situated in a deep bowl-like valley, surrounded by lofty hills. Remarkable mountain views may be obtained from the higher elevations. This town in 1912 voted to exempt from taxation for a period of five years any improvements amounting to $250 or more made on abandoned farm properties. As it contains many desirable sites for summer homes this offer is likely to appeal to persons looking for such property.

Peter R. Taft, President Taft's grandfather, lived in Jamaica about twenty years. United States District Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler was born here.

LONDONDERRY—This town was chartered by New York in 1770, under the name of Kent and was granted to Col. James Rogers in recognition of his services in the French and Indian War. The settlement was begun in 1774, and the town was organized in 1775. In 1778 the lands were confiscated, as Col. Rogers, the principal proprietor, was a Tory, and had left the country. The town was regranted by Vermont in 1780. It was named Londonderry by some of the first settlers, who came from Londonderry, N. H.

The West river flows through Londonderry. This is a region of hills and mountains. Glebe mountain, 2,944 feet high, is the loftiest elevation in town. Lowell lake, situated at the foot of the mountain, is three miles long and one mile wide. This lake is 2,500 feet above sea level. This lake and Lilly pond contain bass, pickerel, perch, and pout.

A writer in "Outing," describing a view from one of the mountain peaks in this town, said: "If one can imagine himself on the top of an immense wave in mid ocean, surrounded on all sides by the swelling forms of stormed and vexed billows, and if these forms could suddenly be congealed or rendered motionless, he would have an adequate conception of the scene upon which our trio admiringly gazed. Away off to the north of the range, upon one of the spurs on which we stood, trended away in ever changing and varied shapes until the more distant peaks melted tenderly into the cool gray of the clouds, and it became a matter of discussion which was vapor and which was solid earth.

"To the east the undulations were less abrupt, but the eye wandered over the contour of the billowy waves, resting at last on the far distant horizon, where the peaks of the White mountains cut the sky line and stood plainly relieved against the azure of the heaven above. Looking southward, the landscape gradually assumed a more pastoral appearance, the extreme distance being bounded by the Holyoke range, sixty miles away, while westward the Green mountains surged and swelled in rocky waves, peak rising above peak, range above range, culminating against the shadowy Adirondacks, whose ragged outlines alone separated them from the blue ether above."

Guardians of the brook, Windham County.

The village of South Londonderry is the terminus of the West River railroad, a branch of the Central Vermont, extending from Brattleboro to this place.

M A R L B O R O—The settlement of this town was begun in 1763. It was named for the Duke of Marlborough. At a town meeting held on May 22, 1775, the people of Marlboro voted that "we will each of us at the expense of our lives and fortunes to the last extremity unite and oppose the last cruel, unjust and arbitrary acts of the British Parliament."

The principal bodies of water are North pond, Reservoir pond, each with an area of 100 acres, and South pond with an area of 300 acres. They contain trout, bass, pickerel, pike, pout, and land-locked salmon. There are trout brooks in town.

There are deposits of soapstone in Marlboro.

N E W F A N E—This town was granted in 1753 by Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire under the name of Fane. The first settlement was made in 1766. In 1772 the town was granted by New York under the name of Newfane and it was organized in 1774. The name, probably, was given in honor of Francis Fane, a member of the British ministry. A party of soldiers from No. 4 at Charlestown, N. H., engaged in a fight with Indians here in 1748. This is the shire town of Windham county, and in the olden days a whipping post was a feature of Newfane hill.

Newfane is watered by several branches of West river. There are trout in these streams. It is noted for its superb mountain views. From Newfane hill fifty towns may be counted.

In the early history of Newfane Gen. Martin Field was a prominent lawyer and a leading citizen of the town and county. His son, Roswell M. Field, born here, went to St. Louis and it was said of him that he was the ablest lawyer at the Missouri bar. He gained a national reputation by instituting the famous Dred Scott case, which he carried up to the supreme court of the United States. His son, Eugene Field, the famous author, spent a portion of his boyhood at the old Field homestead at Newfane, and many of Field's poems are based on incidents of his early life here.

P U T N E Y—This is a Connecticut river town. A fort was built here about 1744, but it was abandoned on account of the hostilities between the French and English. The first permanent settlement was made in 1764. In 1755 the houses of the settlers were built in a hollow square, making a fort 120 by 80 feet in size. The town was organized in 1780.

A magnificent view may be obtained from the summit of West hill, which includes the narrow, deep valley of the West river, a large part of southern Vermont, southwestern New

Hampshire and northwestern Massachusetts, the peaks of Monadnock, Haystack, Saddleback, Stratton, Ascutney, Wachusett, and Mt. Holyoke, and at least fifty towns.

The great meadows along the Connecticut, embracing about 500 acres, are very fertile. The town contains deposits of slate, and fluor spar, a rare mineral.

Congressmen Samuel Shaw and Phineas White were residents of Putney.

ROCKINGHAM—The settlement of this town was begun about 1753 by men from Massachusetts, and it was organized about 1760. Probably it was named for the Marquis of Rockingham, a member of the British ministry.

In ancient geologic times there is said to have been a lake 800 feet deep, above Bellows Falls. This town is situated on the Connecticut river. Near the southeast corner of Rockingham the river descends forty-two feet within a short distance, furnishing one of the best water powers on the Connecticut. A large rock divides the falls into two channels, each about 90 feet wide, and when the water is low the eastern channel appears to be crossed by a bar of solid rock. Above the falls the channel of the river is narrow, being from sixteen to twenty rods in width. Williams river flows through the northern part of the town.

This town contains the villages of Bellows Falls, Saxton's River, Rockingham, Cambridgeport and Bartonsville. Bellows Falls is one of the busiest villages in Vermont. Among the leading industries are several large paper mills and the plant of the Vermont Farm Machine Company. There are prospects of a redevelopment of the dam at Bellows Falls to make the power less wasteful. It is believed that from 10,000 to 12,000 additional horse power can be developed here.

One of the oldest church edifices in Vermont is located here. It was built in 1787, and contains the old-fashioned box pews, the high pulpit and the sounding board. Vermont academy, a well-known educational institution, is located at Saxton's River. Congressman William Henry was a resident of this town. Mrs. Hetty Green of New York, a well-known financier, has a residence at Bellows Falls. Among the natives of this place who have won distinction are John B. Smith, governor of New Hampshire, Amzi L. Barber, a Washington capitalist and owner of extensive asphalt deposits, and Timothy E. Byrnes, vice president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co.

SOMERSET—The first settlement was made in 1776, and the town was organized in 1792.

This is a mountain town, Mt. Pisgah, in the eastern part, being the highest elevation. The Deerfield river is the principal

stream. Chase pond is situated in the eastern part and has an area of 100 acres. There are several trout brooks in town.

There are granite deposits in the central part. The lumber business is one of the local industries.

A great reservoir for the Wilmington Power and Paper Company which is part of an extensive water power development scheme, is being constructed in Somerset. This reservoir, on the head waters of the east branch of the Deerfield river, is between five and six miles long and will enclose a basin of 2,000 acres. The average depth of water will be thirty-five feet. The great dam is nearly half a mile long, or 2,200 feet, to be more exact. It is constructed of earth like the famous Gatun dam at Panama. It is 600 feet wide at the base, tapering to a flat roadway twenty feet wide at the top. This dam was inspected at the request of Governor Mead by Alfred R. Noble, an engineer of the Panama canal commission, and pronounced safe. From 400 to 600 men are employed in this construction. This is intended primarily as a storage reservoir. The expenditures at Somerset will exceed $2,000,000 and the cost of the full development of the river is expected to reach $12,000,000. The development at this place will be about 1,500 horse power, but it is said that 80,000 horse power will be developed on the whole Deerfield system. It is expected that there will be other developments at Wilmington, Whitingham and Readsboro.

STRATTON—The settlement of this town was begun in 1784, and it was organized in 1788. It was settled principally by emigrants from Massachusetts who came shortly after the close of the Revolution. It was probably named for the Stratton family, Samuel Stratton having been one of the first settlers in town.

The Deerfield river rises in the central part. Grout pond, in the southern part, contains 100 acres. Stratton pond is in the northern part with an area of 100 acres, and Jones pond contains an area of 100 acres. Both ponds contain trout. There are several trout brooks in town. From the top of Stratton mountain, which is 3,800 feet high, parts of four States may be seen. In a depression on a high ridge in the southern part of the town, separating the Deerfield and the West river valleys, far up on the side of a ledge of solid gneiss, 3,235 feet above sea level, during some prehistoric age, a pothole has been worn 10 feet 8 inches deep and two and one-half feet in diameter. The form of the hole is screw-shaped and it will hold water like a stone jar.

During the famous political campaign of 1840 the Whigs held a great Harrison and Tyler rally on Stratton mountain. Daniel Webster was the principal orator. Although this was before the days of railroads, 15,000 persons are said to have been present. A feature of this rally was a log cabin 50 feet wide and 100 feet long.

A leaf strewn roadway in Autumn, Windham County.

TOWNSHEND—The first settlement was made in 1764, and the town was organized in 1771. It was probably named for Charles Townshend, a British statesman. The town of Acton was annexed in 1840.

West river flows across the southwestern part. There are many steep and rocky hills in Townshend. The highest elevations are Bald mountain and Peaked mountain, and from their summits may be obtained fine views of the White mountains and a billowy mass of hills and mountains in Vermont and Massachusetts. Theodore Robinson, the famous artist, has said: "From an artistic standpoint the grandeur of the scenery about Townshend is equalled only by that of the Hartz mountains in Germany."

One of the early settlers of Townshend was Aaron Taft, great-grandfather of President Taft, who came here accompanied by his son, Peter R. Taft. Peter was then only a boy fourteen years old. Later he married Sylvia Howard, a member of a Townshend family. Here Alphonso Taft, father of William Howard Taft, was born. Alphonso Taft walked from West Townshend to New Haven, Conn., to attend Yale College and walked back in vacations to save money. He emigrated to Ohio and later became secretary of war and attorney general in President Grant's cabinet and United States minister to Austria and to Russia. President and Mrs. Taft visited the ancestral home on an automobile trip through Vermont in the fall of 1912.

O. D. Ashley, president of the Wabash railroad, was born in Townshend.

VERNON—This town is situated in the southeastern corner of the State. A town named Squakheag, including part of what is now Vernon, was granted in 1762 in the Province of Massachusetts Bay. In 1736 the Massachusetts Legislature made a grant of Fall Town and a strip of what is now Vernon, a half mile in width, was included. When Governor Wentworth granted the charter to Hinsdale, N. H., a part of this town was included. What is now known as Vernon was called Hinsdale, Vt., till 1802. That year the town instructed its representative in the General Assembly to have the name changed to Huntstown, but at the suggestion of his wife the name Vernon was substituted.

Sortwell's fort, 38 by 20 feet in size, built in 1737, stood here for ninety-nine years. Bridgeman's fort, about half a mile south, probably built the same year, was burned in 1747. Various Indian attacks were made, several persons being killed and others were captured.

A great water power has been developed on the Connecticut river opposite Vernon, which is one of the largest in northern New England. It furnishes power for Brattleboro, and for Massachusetts points. There are slate deposits here. Lily

pond, in the western part, has an area of about 100 acres. There are several trout streams in Vernon.

Congressman Jonathan Hunt was a resident of Vernon during part of his life.

WARDSBORO—This town was chartered in 1780 to William Ward of Newfane and others. Its settlement was begun the same year and it was organized in 1786. Robert Babcock, who was in the party that captured Sir William Prescott, commander of the British forces in Rhode Island, died here Aug. 23, 1863, aged 104 years and six months, being one of the very last survivors of the Revolutionary War.

Between Wardsboro and Dover is a high range of hills. A high bluff in the western part affords one of the finest mountain views in this part of the country. From its summit may be seen the peaks of the Green and White mountains, Ascutney, Monadnock, and Wachusett.

WESTMINSTER—Westminster, in the Connecticut valley, is one of the oldest Vermont towns. Its settlement was begun about 1734, but it was abandoned, probably owing to war. The settlement was begun again in 1751. On October 19, 1774, a convention was held here and the delegates after declaring their loyalty to the King resolved that "they would defend their just rights as British subjects against every foreign power that should attempt to deprive them of those rights while breath was in their nostrils and blood in their veins." On November 30, 1774, a second convention held here adopted all the resolves of the Continental Congress and the delegates bound themselves "religiously to adhere to the non-importation, non-consumption and non-exportation association." A third convention held February 7, 1775, declared in duty to God, to themselves, and their posterity they thought themselves "under the strongest obligations to resist and to oppose all authority that would not accede to the resolves of the Continental Congress."

County court was held here under New York authority and under Loyalist domination. The party opposed to New York and favorable to the Colonies endeavored to prevent the sitting of the court and took possession of the court house. They were attacked by Tories on March 13, 1775. William French was killed, Daniel Houghton of Dummerston was mortally wounded, and Jonathan Knight of Dummerston, a Mr. White, and Philip Safford of Rockingham were wounded. The patriots flocked in from the southern part of the county, from west of the Green mountains, and from Massachusetts. Probably five hundred men, equipped for war, assembled here. The chief judge and other court officials were taken to Northampton and committed

to prison. It has been claimed that the first blood of the Revolution was shed in the Westminster massacre.

A gravestone was erected to William French bearing the following quaint inscription:

"In memory of William French, Son to Mr. Nathaniel French, Who Was Shot in Westminster, March ye 13th 1775, by the Hands of Cruel Ministerial Tools of George ye 3d in the Corthouse at a 11 o'Clock at Night in the 22d year of his Age.

"Here William French his Body lies,
For Murder his Blood for Vengance cries.
King George the third his Tory crew
Tha with a bawl his head Shot threw.
For Liberty and his Country's Good
He Lost his Life his Dearest Blood."

On January 15, 1777, at a convention held here, Vermont was declared a free and independent State. Here the first printing office was established in Vermont, and here the first newspaper, the Vermont Gazette or Green Mountain Postboy, was printed on the old Daye press, the first used in North America north of Mexico, and now the choicest possession of the Vermont Historical Society. Here Ethan Allen married his second wife, Mrs. Fanny Buchanan, the daughter of Crean Brush, a famous Tory.

The village of Westminster is situated on a tableland about a mile in diameter, considerably elevated above the Connecticut river and the whole is enclosed by a semi-circle of hills. This village consists almost entirely of one broad street laid out during the reign of George the Second and called the King's Highway. It was originally ten rods wide and two miles long, and was designed to be used as a trainmg ground for a military company. Although now only six rods wide it is a beautiful old New England street.

Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster, was one of Vermont's first United States senators. He was twice president pro tem of the Senate and was president of and summoned the convention which nominated James Madison for president. He was also author of the constitutional amendment requiring that the vice-president, like the president, should be elected by a majority of the electoral votes. Mark Richards and William C. Bradley, members of Congress, lived here. The latter at the close of the War of 1812 was appointed agent of the treaty of Ghent to fix the northeastern boundary. Henry A. Willard, the famous hotel man, and long one of the leading citizens of Washington, was born here.

WHITINGHAM—This town, situated on the Massachusetts border, was granted by New York in 1770 to Col.

A leafy tunnel in Windham County.

Nathan Whiting and six other British soldiers, and the settlement was begun the same year. The town was organized in 1780.

A range of hills runs through the center of the town, and from their summits magnificent views may be obtained. The Deerfield river flows through the western part. Sadawga pond, in the central part, bears upon its surface an island of some fifty acres in extent. This pond is said to have been named for an Indian, "Old Sadawga," who dwelt alone on its shores after all members of his tribe had gone elsewhere. Other ponds are Rider pond, Jacksonville pond and Roberts pond. These ponds contain pickerel and pout. Trout are plenty in most of the streams. "The Green Mountain Giant," called the largest boulder in New England, is situated on a flat rock in the western part of the town, 500 feet above the Deerfield river. Its horizontal circumference is 125 feet, its length 41 feet, its average width 32 feet, its cubic contents 40,000 feet and its weight 3,400 tons. There are other large boulders in town, one within one half mile of the Massachusetts line, situated on a flat rock at the highest point of Tenny hill, being much higher than "The Green Mountain Giant."

Among the well-known persons born in Whitingham are Brigham Young, the Mormon prophet, and Brig.-Gen. Henry W. Closson, U. S. A.

WILMINGTON—This town was granted in 1751 by New Hampshire, and again in 1764 by the same State under the name of Draper.

The settlement was begun in 1765 and the town was organized in 1768.

The east and west branches of the Deerfield river unite in Wilmington. The east branch forms the outlet of Ray pond which has an area of 400 acres. In the northwest corner is Haystack mountain, 3,462 feet high. The view from the summit of this elevation includes all of Windham county, part of Windsor county and parts of Cheshire county, N. H., and Franklin county, Mass. One thousand feet below the summit Haystack pond is located, fed entirely by springs and having an area of 100 acres. The ponds contain bass, pickerel, and pout. There are many trout streams in town. The Forest and Stream Club have a club house here on a commanding and picturesque site. It is mostly frequented by business men from the large cities.

James W. Locke, United States judge for the southern district of Florida, was born here.

WINDHAM—The settlement of this town was begun in 1773, and it was organized in 1796. Until 1792 it was a part of Londonderry. It was named for Windham, N. H.

Windham is literally on "the roof of the Green mountains," and the altitude of the settled portion is from 2,000 to 2,500 feet

above sea level. It is noted for its pure air and its wonderful mountain views. The villages of Windham and South Windham are on the east side of Glebe mountain. From Cobb rock, on the south end of Glebe mountain, may be seen seventeen towns in Bennington, Windham and Windsor counties. Turkey mountain is in the southern part. There are many trout streams in town.

WINDSOR COUNTY

ANDOVER—The first permanent settlement was made in 1776 by emigrants from Enfield, Conn. The town was organized in 1780. Originally it included Weston, which was set off as a separate town in 1799.

The headwaters of Williams river are in Andover. Trout are caught in these streams. Markham's mountain and Mount Terrible are on the western border and the difficulty which the early settlers experienced in crossing these mountains was the reason for a division of the town. Moses Warner, one of the first settlers, and the leading spirit in early town affairs, married Abigail Markham and it is probable that Markham's mountain was named for this family. John Simons was one of the leaders in early town affairs, and his name was given to the village of Simonsville.

Alvin Adams, founder of the Adams Express Company, and William S. Balch, an eminent Universalist clergyman, were natives of Andover.

BALTIMORE—This is a small triangular-shaped town of about 3,000 acres which contains only a few inhabitants. When Cavendish was settled it was found that Hawks mountain cut off easy communication with the southeastern portion, and the Legislature created a separate town in 1793, which was organized in 1794. The summit of Hawks mountain is the boundary along the greater part of the Cavendish border. This mountain was named in honor of Colonel Hawks, who encamped thereon during the French and Indian War. One of his party was John Stark, afterward commander of the American troops in the battle of Bennington.

BARNARD—This town was chartered in 1761 to Francis Barnard and his associates. The settlement was begun in 1775, and the town was organized in 1778. Barnard suffered from an Indian raid in 1780, and three men were captured and carried

prisoners to Canada. After this raid a town meeting was called and it was voted to build a fort, which was called Fort Defiance, and was occupied by a garrison at different times for a considerable period.

Barnard lies between the Ottaquechee and White rivers although neither stream flows through the town. Silver lake, in the eastern part, having an area of about 200 acres, is a beautiful body of water and attracts many summer visitors. This lake is supposed to be situated in the crater of an ancient volcano. It contains pickerel and pout. There are from thirty to forty small streams in town, many of which contain trout. The general surface of the town is high, and it is said that the sound of the cannonading during the battle of Bunker Hill, a hundred miles away, was distinctly heard here. A long, rocky ridge called the Delectable mountains, extends from the southern border nearly half way across the western part. Mount Hunger, situated just north of this ridge, derives its name from a tradition to the effect that two men named Eaton starved to death on its summit. This mountain affords a magnificent view of the surrounding country.

On November 24, 1881, a panther was shot in Barnard measuring seven feet, six inches from tip to tip and weighing nearly 200 pounds. The lumber business is an important local industry.

The First Universalist church was organized in 1802 by Rev. Hosea Ballou, who later became a famous Boston preacher. Edward M. Bowman, a well known organist and musical director, was born here.

B E T H E L—This was the first township granted by the State of Vermont. An association was formed in Hanover, N. H., in December, 1777, for the purpose of making a settlement on the White river and its branches, and in March, 1778, petitioned the Legislature of Vermont for the grant of a township to be called Bethel. This grant having been made, the settlement was begun in 1779, and the town was organized in 1782. Almost the first thing the settlers did was to build a stockade fort. This fort is supposed to have been erected where the railway station now stands. Excavations in connection with the building of the railroad brought to light relics that apparently were parts of the old fort. The building of this fort saved Bethel from the terrors of the Indian raid which resulted in the burning of Royalton.

The White river flows across the southeastern part of Bethel and receives several tributaries from the northern part. The streams contain trout, suckers, and eels.

The leading industry is the quarrying of granite, conducted by the Woodbury Granite Company. The granite business has grown very rapidly here. From these quarries came the stone

The Pine Ridge, Royalton town, Windsor County.

for the monolithic statues that surmount the central pavilion of the Union station at Washington, the work of Louis St. Gaudens, the sculptor. They represent Agriculture, Imagination, Mechanics, Freedom, Electricity and Fire. Each is sixteen feet high and weighs over forty tons. The rough blocks weighed over eighty tons each.

Miss Mary E. Waller, the well-known author, has spent much time here, and the scene of her famous novel, "The Wood Carver of Lympus," is laid in the vicinity of Bethel Lympus, in the southern part of this town. Edson J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk railway, spent a considerable portion of his boyhood here.

BRIDGEWATER—The settlement of Bridgewater was begun in 1780, and it was organized in 1785.

This is a mountainous town. Mount Hope in the western part and Bald mountain in the southern part are the highest elevations. From Stockbridge to Ludlow extends a range of high hills with no break except where the Ottaquechee river flows through a deep gorge on the western border. The small streams contain trout.

There are deposits of soapstone and green talc in Bridgewater. In 1851 gold was discovered in a quartz vein in a slate ledge on Mt. Hope. In 1853 a company was organized and a crushing mill erected, and in 1854 gold mining was begun. The precious metal was not found in sufficient quantities, however, to make mining profitable, and work was suspended in 1855. Some lead ore has been found.

Zadock Thompson, the distinguished Vermont scholar, was born here.

CAVENDISH—On the morning of August 30, 1754, the Indians surprised the post at Charlestown, N. H., known as Number Four, and took several prisoners whom they carried to Canada. Among these prisoners was a family named Johnson. The first encampment on their return trip was made in the present town of Cavendish, and here Mrs. Johnson gave birth to a daughter whom she named Captive.

The settlement of this town was begun in 1769 by Capt. John Coffeen, and it is said that during the Revolutionary War thousands of soldiers received refreshment at his home while marching from Number Four across Vermont to posts on Lake Champlain. In the northwestern part of the town was a similar stopping place known as Twenty Mile Encampment, which gave the name to Twenty Mile stream. Most of the first settlers came from Massachusetts. The one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the granting of the charter of Cavendish was observed in 1912 with an interesting and largely attended celebration.

Upper picture, A flock of Vermont Merinos, Woodstock, Windsor County—Lower picture, The Arch Bridge, South Woodstock, Windsor County.

The Black river flows through Cavendish. One of the striking features of this region is a deep, rocky gorge with precipitous walls through which the river flows. Probably an ancient lake existed above this gorge. About half a mile east of Cavendish village is Cavendish falls, where the channel of the river is worn down seventy-five feet, affording one of the most interesting examples of erosion in the country. Potholes have been worn in the rock, some of cylindrical form of from one to eight feet in diameter and from one to fifteen feet in depth. Others are of spherical form from six to twenty feet in diameter worn almost perfectly smooth in the solid rock. A little east is Prospect point, and passing down from here some fifty rods Eureka cave is reached, a spacious cavern formed by the action of the water in the mica schist rock. Less than half a dozen rods from this cave is a gigantic pothole about twenty feet above the river bed that will admit a dozen persons. Leaning over its western edge as far up and down the stream as the eye can reach may be seen gigantic boulders in profusion and overhanging rocks with fantastic carvings, the work of erosion for unnumbered centuries. The Claremont Power Company in preparing this gorge for electrical development tunneled through 175 feet of solid rock. In developing these falls for commercial purposes many of the picturesque features of the gorge were destroyed. Here 2,000 horse power is developed, much of it for use in Claremont, N. H.

There are valuable quarries of serpentine a little north of the village of Proctorsville. When polished this stone is said to resemble Egyptian marble.

Hawks mountain, in the southeastern part of the town, was named for a Colonial officer who had charge of the building of a section of the old Crown Point road.

One of the first settlers of Cavendish was Asaph Fletcher. His son, Ryland Fletcher, became the first Republican governor of Vermont. A son of Ryland Fletcher, Henry A. Fletcher, was lieutenant-governor of the State. The present governor, Allen M. Fletcher, a resident of this town, is a member of this family but not a direct descendant of Gov. Ryland Fletcher. He has erected a beautiful home here. Richard Fletcher, a member of the family, was a judge of the Massachusetts supreme court. Another of the first settlers, Timothy Proctor, was the grandfather of the late Senator Redfield Proctor, who was born in this town, as was his son, Gov. Fletcher D. Proctor. Proctorsville was named for the Proctor family. Brig.-Gen. Daniel D. Wheeler, U. S. A., was born here.

CHESTER—The first settlement was made in 1764. The first charter was granted by New Hampshire in 1754 under the name of Flamstead, but no settlements were made under it.

Another charter was granted in 1761, under the name of New Flamstead, and settlements under this charter were made by colonists from Massachusetts. In 1766 a charter was issued by New York under the name of Chester, and under this charter the lands are now held. This became the shire town of the county of Cumberland, organized by New York. Daniel Heald, one of the early settlers, a soldier in the battle at Concord Bridge, became a prominent citizen and lived to be ninety-five years old. Col. Thomas Chandler of Chester, who was instrumental in getting a third charter, was considered in some measure responsible for the Westminster massacre. His son, Thomas Chandler, Jr., was the first secretary of state of Vermont.

Chester is one of the largest towns in Vermont in point of area. Three streams unite here to form the Williams river. The streets of the village of Chester are adorned by a double row of fine elms and maples.

Franklin Edson, formerly mayor of New York City, and Daniel A. Heald, president of the Home Insurance Company of New York, were born here.

HARTFORD—The first settlement was made in 1764 by three families from Lebanon, Conn., and the town was organized in 1768. Hartford was the first town east of the Green mountains granted by New Hampshire after the French and Indian War.

Hartford is situated on the Connecticut river, the valley of which is very beautiful here. The White river flows across the northern part through picturesque surroundings. The Ottaquechee river flows through the southern part. Just south of Dewey's Mills the river flows through the celebrated Quechee gulf, three-fourths of a mile long, which is a very interesting natural curiosity. Here the stream is confined between high, rocky walls. The bridge on the Woodstock railroad over this gulf is 165 feet above the water, and it is said to be the highest railway bridge in New England. At the head of this gulf, or chasm, are five clearly defined terraces. The White river contains trout and bass.

The principal village is White River Junction, which is an important railroad center. The State fair grounds are located just above the village. The road from this village to Montpelier is one of the best automobile highways in New England.

Ex-Gov. Samuel E. Pingree is a resident of Hartford. Congressmen William Strong and George E. Wales were residents of this town. Gen. William B. Hazen, scientist and for many years chief signal service officer for the United States Army, was born at West Hartford. Henry F. Merrill, commissioner of customs for the Chinese government, was born at White River Junction.

HARTLAND—The first settlement was made here in 1763, and the town was organized in 1767. It was chartered as Hertford, the name being changed to Hartland in 1782. The first settler was Timothy Lull, who brought his family up the Connecticut river from Dummerston in a log canoe. Arriving at the mouth of a large brook he broke a bottle of liquor and christened the stream Lull's brook, by which name it has since been known. This brook and others contain trout. Most of the early settlers were from Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The Connecticut river forms the eastern boundary. The Ottaquechee river flows through the northern part of the town.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was born here.

LUDLOW—The first settlement was made in 1784 or 1785 by Josiah and Jesse Fletcher, Simeon Reed and James Whitney from Massachusetts. Jesse Fletcher was the grandfather of Gov. Allen M. Fletcher.

The boundary between Ludlow and Mt. Holly is a ridge of highlands which separates Windsor and Rutland counties. One of the higher peaks is Mt. Okemo. Black river flows through the town, and in the upper part of its course the stream widens into four large basins known as the Ludlow and Plymouth ponds. The Ludlow ponds are Corporation pond, Rescue lake and Round pond. There are many cottages around Rescue lake. The ponds contain bass, pickerel, pike, pout, and dace. There are several trout brooks. A portion of this town evidently once was the bed of an ancient lake.

Ex-Gov. William W. Stickney is a resident of Ludlow. Richard F. Pettigrew, formerly United States senator from South Dakota, Alanson W. Beard, twice collector of the port of Boston, and Edward K. Warren, a prominent Chicago banker and manufacturer, were born here.

NORWICH—The settlement of this town was begun in 1763 by emigrants from Connecticut, and it was organized in 1768. The Ompompanoosuc river crosses the northeastern part. The Connecticut river forms the eastern boundary. An Indian burial ground was situated on the banks of the Connecticut a little way above the mouth of the Ompompanoosuc. Bloody brook rises in the northwestern part of the town and flows into the Connecticut. It is said to have derived its name from a battle fought on the stream during the French and Indian War. The streams contain bass and suckers.

Beds of iron ore have been found in the northwestern part and copper deposits in the northeastern part.

Congressman Daniel Buck was a resident of Norwich. Three well-known naval officers, Rear Admiral George P. Colvocoresses,

Upper picture, A picturesque drive, Chester, Windsor County—Lower picture, Branch of the White River, Bethel, Windsor County.

Rear Admiral George A. Converse and Rear Admiral Stephen Rand were born here. Philip Hale, the musical critic, is a native of Norwich.

PLYMOUTH—The first settlement was made in 1777, and the town probably was organized in 1787. It was originally chartered as Saltash, but the name was changed in 1797 to Plymouth. The old military road from Crown Point to the Connecticut river passes through the southern part.

The surface of the town is hilly and rocky with deep gorges caused by erosion. Black river and two branches of the Ottaquechee rise here. Several springs high up on the mountain side form a small stream called Split brook. In its course down the mountain this brook strikes a rock that divides the stream, half of which runs north and helps form the Ottaquechee river, and half flows south and becomes a part of the Black river. Echo lake and Lake Amherst are in the southern part and Reading pond touches the eastern border. The ponds contain a variety of fish.

At the foot of Mt. Tom, on the southwest side of the Black river about fifty rods from that stream, are the Plymouth caves. These are excavations in the limestone rock caused by running water. The passage into the cavern is about the size of a common well, and is about ten feet deep. This leads into the first room, oval in form, 30 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 15 feet at its greatest height. A broad sloping passage leads to the second room, about half as large as the first, the bottom being the lowest part of the cave and about 25 feet below the surface. The passage into the third room is 4 feet wide and 5 feet high, and this room is 13 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 7 feet high. The fourth room is 30 feet long, 12 feet wide and 18 feet high. The sides incline toward each other, meeting at the top like the roof of a house. A passage from the third room into the fifth room is barely large enough to permit a person to crawl through. The room is shaped like an oven and is 10 feet long, 7 feet wide and 4 feet high. From the north side of the second room are two openings leading respectively to the sixth and seventh rooms, each of which is about 15 feet long, 7 feet wide and 5 feet high. When discovered in 1818 the roof and sides were beautifully adorned with stalactites and the floor with corresponding stalagmites, but these were carried away as souvenirs long ago. The temperature in the cave varies little from winter to summer remaining at about 44½ degrees. West of this cavern is a smaller cave, difficult to enter or emerge from.

In 1837 Isaac Tyson, of Baltimore, established iron works at what was formerly known as Tyson Furnace, now known as Tyson. Several gold mining enterprises have been organized in town and

some gold has been found. There are also deposits of copper in Plymouth.

POMFRET—This town was settled in 1770 by emigrants from Connecticut and it was organized in 1773. It was probably named for Pomfret, Conn., where many of the proprietors resided.

White river crosses the northeastern corner, and the Ottaquechee river flows through the southeastern part. Several small brooks contain trout. A high ridge extends through the town from northwest to southeast and in some places reaching an elevation of 2,000 feet.

The Pomfret library, the gift of Hon. Ira A. Abbott, justice of the New Mexico supreme court, is a center of the community life of the town, and contains many interesting historical relics.

Judah Dana, a United States senator from Maine, Gen. Rush C. Hawkins of New York, Elmer B. Adams of St. Louis, a United States circuit judge, and Henry H. Vail, a prominent school book publisher, were born here.

READING—The first settlement was made in 1772, and the town was organized in 1780. In this town has been erected memorials designed to mark the site of the encampment of the party of Indians which attacked Number Four, a fort at Charlestown, N. H., and the place where Mrs. James Johnson, one of the prisoners, gave birth to a daughter whom she named Captive. These historic spots really are located just over the line in Cavendish. The surface is uneven and the elevation is rather abrupt. Owing to its elevation, all the streams flow out of the town, none flowing in. Mill river and several brooks contain trout. The village of Felchville, situated in the southeastern part, was named for William Felch, a prominent citizen.

Albert A. Robinson, vice-president and general manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe railroad, and president of the Mexican Central, was born here.

ROCHESTER—This town, irregular in shape and large in area, is situated in the northwestern part of Windsor county. It was granted by the Legislature of Vermont in 1780. Portions of Pittsfield, Goshen, and Hancock were annexed on account of mountain barriers which shut off these portions from their respective towns. The settlement was begun about the close of the Revolutionary War.

Rochester is a mountain town and its scenery is very picturesque. White river valley is a most enchanting spot, surrounded as it is by mountains. There are good trout streams in this region. Rochester mountain extends north and south across the eastern part of the township. Some of the wildest and most rugged

scenery in the State may be found in the vicinity of Mt. Horrid, situated between Rochester and Goshen. The "Old Man of the Mountain," the "Giant Haystack," needle point rocks and table rocks are features of this place. There are many caverns here, and snowballing has been indulged in on July 6, the snow being obtained from the depths of some of these rocky caverns. This mountain is a nesting place for hawks and other wild birds, and rare plants are found here.

Rochester village, a thriving community, is the terminus of the White River railroad. There is an important talc mining industry here and large lumber mills. There are granite deposits in Rochester.

ROYALTON—This town was chartered by New York in 1769, and under that charter settlements were begun in 1771. It was chartered by Vermont in 1781. On October 16, 1780, before dawn, a force of 200 Indians and a few Tories invaded the town, killed some of the inhabitants, captured others, burned twenty-one houses and sixteen barns, slaughtered 150 head of cattle, in addition to sheep and swine, and made their escape. A monument has been erected commemorating this event.

The White river flows through the northern part. South Royalton is the principal village.

Dudley C. Denison, a resident of Royalton, was a member of Congress.

SHARON—The first settlement was made in 1765 by emigrants from Connecticut and the town was organized in 1768.

The White river flows through the town. This river and many brooks contain trout. Standing pond and Bush pond are in the northern part.

Rev. Charles Parkhurst, for many years editor of Zion's Herald, was born here. A monument erected to Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, on the site of his birthplace, attracts many visitors. It is 38½ feet high, exclusive of the base, and weighs 45 tons. At the time of its erection it was said to be the largest polished granite monolith in America. It bears this inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Joseph Smith, the prophet, born here 23 December, 1805, Martyred Carthage, Illinois, 27 June, 1844." This monument is situated on the crest of a hill from which beautiful views may be obtained toward the west and south.

SPRINGFIELD—The first settlement was made in 1752, and the town was organized in 1764. It was granted by New Hampshire in 1761, and rechartered by New York in 1762.

The surface is broken and rugged. The Connecticut river forms the eastern boundary. The Black river flows diagonally across Springfield from northwest to southeast. In crossing the

Upper picture, Elm trees on Billings' Hill, Woodstock, Windsor County—Lower picture, Kedron Brook, Woodstock, Windsor County.

town it passes over a succession of falls aggregating 110 feet in an eighth of a mile. In some places the channel of the river is not more than three yards wide, and for twenty rods it passes through a deep ravine from three to five yards wide, walled by perpendicular ledges of mica slate from sixty to eighty feet high. These falls are considered one of the curiosities of the State and the scenery here is very picturesque. Bloodsucker pond contains bass and pout.

Springfield village, on the Black river, is one of the most thriving villages in the State, its percentage of increase of population during the last decade having been the largest of any village or city in the State. It is connected by an electric road with Charlestown, N. H. Woolen and cotton mills, machine shops and the largest shoddy mill in the world, are located here.

Congressman Lewis R. Morris was a resident of Springfield. Among the well-known persons born here were Edwin M. Stoughton, minister to Russia, Walbridge A. Field, chief justice of the Massachusetts supreme court, and Rev. William B. Forbush, author and founder of the International Order, Knights of King Arthur.

STOCKBRIDGE—Stockbridge was chartered in 1761 by both New Hampshire and New York, this being the first Vermont grant made by the latter province. The first settlement was made in 1784, and the town was organized in 1792.

This is a mountainous town. The White river flows through the northern part. At the Great narrows the river is only a few feet wide. There are several trout streams in this vicinity.

The village of Gaysville was named for the Gay brothers who established a cassimere manufactory here.

Congressman Elias Keyes was a resident of Stockbridge. William C. Belcher, one of the most distinguished lawyers on the Pacific coast, and his brothers, I. S. and E. H. Belcher, who held high judicial positions in California, were born here.

WEATHERSFIELD—The settlement of Weathersfield, a town on the Connecticut river, was begun between the years 1761 and 1765 and it was organized in 1768.

Weathersfield is watered by branches of the Black river. The small streams contain trout. Ascutney and Little Ascutney mountains are situated in the northern part of the town, a part of Ascutney lying in Windsor. This is a detached peak, a mass of granite, and is a landmark for miles around. It is 3,320 feet high, and may be reached by means of a good trail up the mountain. There is a log cabin on the southern peak in Weathersfield. A superb view may be obtained from its summit, this view extending from Jay peak to Stratton mountain, from Mt. Marcy to the sea. The visitor may look upon the White mountains, the Green

View of Mt. Horrid from the west, Rochester, Windsor County.

mountains, Equinox, Killington, Pico, Camel's Hump, Mansfield, and on a clear day, Jay peak and perhaps the Adirondacks and the Atlantic ocean.

On the southeastern border the Connecticut river makes a bend called "Weathersfield Bow," and here some of the best farms in the State are located. When Hon. William Jarvis, appointed consul and charge d'affaires to Portugal by President Jefferson, retired from office, he bought 2,000 acres in this part of the town. He introduced Merino sheep into this country, importing 3,500 of this famous breed, also Holstein cattle and English-bred horses. Owing to the cost of her wars, Spain was obliged to sell her world-famous flocks of sheep, which that kingdom had been breeding and improving for a thousand years, and Consul Jarvis was able to take advantage of this opportunity.

The village of Perkinsville was named for a Boston capitalist named Perkins who established here a manufactory of broadcloth, cassimere and satinet. The village of Amsden was named for Charles Amsden, a prominent business man.

There are deposits of asbestos and serpentine in Weathersfield.

W. W. Dudley, former United States commissioner of pensions, and Rear Admiral Edward Farmer were born here.

WESTON—This town was set off from Andover in 1799, and was organized in 1800. The West river passes through this town. This river was called by the Indians Wantasticook or Wantastiquet. The streams contain trout and pout are caught in Mill pond. Weston is situated on the western slope of the Green mountains and beautiful and extensive views may be obtained from its higher elevations.

WEST WINDSOR—This town was set off from Windsor in 1814. The following year it was united to Windsor, and in 1848 again it was divided, making a separate township. A high ridge separates Windsor from West Windsor. Mill river flows through the southern part. There are extensive deposits of green granite, or syenite, on Mt. Ascutney. This is a hard, dark green stone, called Windsor green granite. It is used for columns and other interior work, and takes a high polish. The sarcophagi used in the McKinley mausoleum at Canton, Ohio, for the bodies of President and Mrs. McKinley, were obtained from the Windsor quarries.

WINDSOR—This town, on the Connecticut river, was settled in 1764 by emigrants from Farmington, Conn. In the summer of 1777 a convention was held in this town which formulated the State constitution. While the delegates were in session one August day, having nearly completed their labors, the news came of Burgoyne's invasion. Their first impulse was to

adjourn immediately and return to protect their homes and families. Just at that time a fierce thunderstorm arose, and immediate departure being impossible, the constitution was completed before they finally adjourned. A part of the old Constitution house is still standing, although it has been used in recent years for a storehouse for a hardware firm. Steps recently have been taken toward the purchase and preservation of this historic building.

Ascutney mountain dominates Windsor and the surrounding region, part of the mountain being situated in town. The name Ascutney is supposed to be of Indian origin. By some it is said to mean three brothers. Other authorities claim that the real Indian name is Cascadnac, meaning peaked mountain with steep sides. A stone house has been erected on the Windsor portion of the summit. Several mountain streams are stocked with trout.

There are large machine shops here. Mr. Kennedy, a prominent New York business man, has erected a large riding hall here in which a corn show is held every year. The State prison is located in Windsor.

Gov. Carlos Coolidge and Congressmen Jonathan H. Hubbard, Horace Everett and William Hunter lived here. William M. Evarts, one of the most famous of American lawyers, secretary of state in the cabinet of President Hayes and United States senator, had a summer residence in Windsor. His son, Maxwell Evarts, a prominent New York attorney and railroad man, and another son, Sherman Evarts, reside here. Gurdon S. Hubbard, a native of this town, a fur trader and friend of the Indians, arrived at what is now Chicago in 1818 at the age of sixteen years, when there was only one white family outside of Fort Dearborn. He became active in the city's affairs and was a friend of Abraham Lincoln.

Just across the river from this place in Cornish, N. H., is a notable colony of artists and literary people. Windsor is their post-office and railroad station. Here Winston Churchill and Norman Hapgood, Augustus and Louis St. Gaudens and other well-known people have erected homes. It is announced that President Wilson has rented Harlakenden, Winston Churchill's residence, for the summer and that the executive offices will be located in the government building at Windsor, making this village an important part of the summer capital of the nation. A syndicate composed of Windsor and New York parties proposes to build a $150,000 hotel on the Windsor side of the Connecticut river nearly opposite the President's summer home.

WOODSTOCK—The settlement of this town was begun in 1768, and it was organized in 1773.

The Ottaquechee river crosses the northern part. The highest elevation is Mt. Tom in the northern part. Woodstock is one of the most beautiful Vermont villages. It has a fine park and beautiful streets. The Norman Williams library is an attractive structure erected by Edward H. Williams of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, in honor of his father. The Woodstock Inn, one of the best known summer and winter tourist resorts in New England, has long been a popular hotel. There are many beautiful drives in this vicinity. A considerable number of city people have summer homes here, and Admiral and Mrs. Dewey have spent the summer here for several years.

A ginseng farm has been established near Taftsville. Woodstock is the county seat.

Among former well-known residents of Woodstock were Gov. Peter T. Washburn, Gov. Julius Converse, United States Senator Jacob Collamer, who was postmaster general in President Taylor's cabinet, Congressman Andrew Tracy and Congressman Charles Marsh. George P. Marsh, a son of Charles Marsh, was born here. He was a member of Congress, was appointed minister to Turkey by President Taylor, was sent on a special mission to Greece, was appointed minister to Italy by President Lincoln, and held that position for many years. He was a noted author and scholar. One of the most distinguished residents of this town was Frederick Billings. He opened the first law office in San Francisco, and H. W. Halleck, afterwards more widely known as General Halleck, of Civil War fame, was one of his partners. He became attorney general of California. The California delegation in Congress urged President Lincoln to give him a place in his second cabinet and two days before Lincoln's assassination he gave assurance that he would do so. The Legislature of California unanimously adopted a resolution asking President Johnson to give Mr. Billings a seat in his cabinet. In 1869 Mr. Billings returned to Vermont and established a beautiful home in Woodstock. He was president of the Northern Pacific railroad for a number of years and was interested in the promotion of the Nicaragua canal project.

Among the natives of Woodstock who have gained distinction are Hiram Powers, the famous sculptor, Adjt.-Gen. F. C. Ainsworth of the United States Army, John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark, N. J., library, and S. B. Whitney, the well-known organist.

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